ADMINISTRATION REPORT,
MADRAS.

1909-1910.

00134047

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

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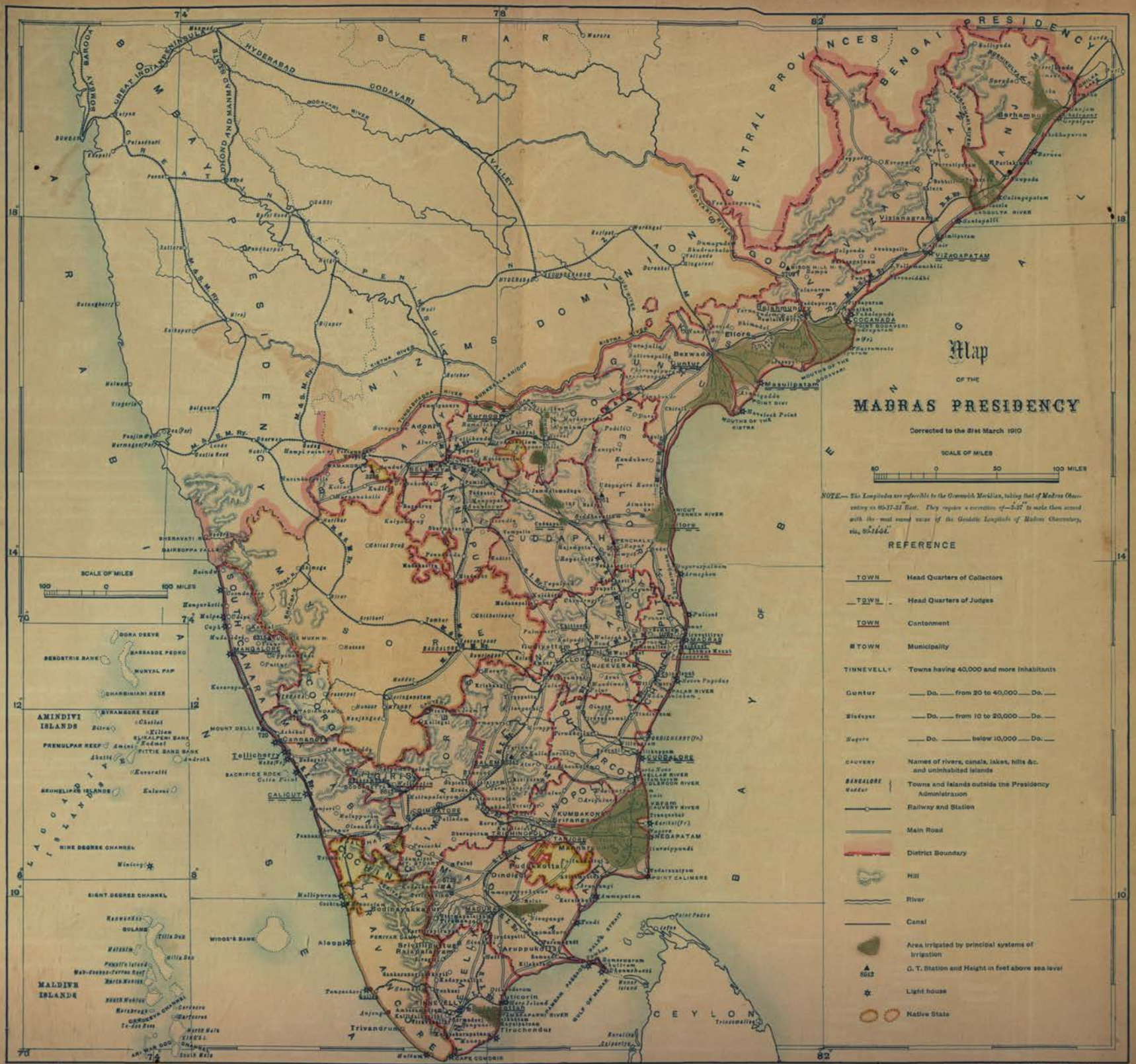

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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

134047

1909-1910.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for 1909–1910 follows the same lines as the report of the previous year. At the head of each article in Part II the period to which it relates has been stated and, wherever the information given in Part I does not relate to the official year 1909–1910, the fact has been noted in the margin. The references in italics in the margin of Part I are to the corresponding portions of Part II.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL
SOCIETY

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

General.

1. The year under review was on the whole rather more prosperous than the one which preceded it. The season except for the failure of the north-east monsoon was a fair one. The price of food-grains showed a tendency to be slightly easier at the close of the year, though there was little actual fall in prices. The area of land under cultivation declined from the high figure attained in the previous year. On the whole the country was tranquil, and the population loyal and contented. Provincial revenues closed with a balance of nearly twelve lakhs as the result of the transactions of the year, while the gross revenue of the Presidency exceeded that of the previous year by fifty-five lakhs. A noteworthy feature of the generally prosperous trade of the Presidency was the great expansion of the coasting trade, and the steady growth of certain minor ports.

Personnel of the Administration.

2. The office of Governor of the Madras Presidency was held throughout the year by His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. The Hon'ble Sir G. S. Forbes, K.C.S.I., Senior Member of Council, resigned his office with effect from the 9th July 1909, and the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, C.S.I., I.C.S., was appointed Temporary Member of Council from that date, and became Member of Council on the 5th August. The Hon'ble Maharaja Sri Rao Sir V. S. Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was appointed an Ordinary Member of Council and took his seat on the 24th March 1910.

His Excellency the Governor's Tours.

3. His Excellency paid two visits to Coimbatore. On his first visit His Excellency left Ootacamund on 14th July 1909 and returned to Ootacamund the same evening. He formally opened the Agricultural College and Research Institute and the Municipal Hospital. His Excellency had laid the foundation stones of both these buildings during his visit to the town in September 1906. Before opening the Agricultural College His Excellency received and replied to an address dealing with agricultural questions. The second visit was an informal one in connection with the outbreak of plague at Coimbatore. His Excellency left Ootacamund on the 29th September and returned to Ootacamund on the 2nd October 1909. He held an informal conference with the local District officials on the subject of plague and inspected the Health Camp and the various parts of the town and the neighbouring villages which were infected with plague. His Excellency also inspected the Agricultural College, the farm lands attached to it, the Hospital, Father Perrin's School, the Convent, the Gass Museum and the Jail.

Travancore (M.E. 1084.)

Part II, paras. 10 to 35.

Legislation.

4. The Legislative Council of Travancore held four ordinary and one special meetings in the year. Regulations were passed on the subjects of Canals and Ferries, Civil Courts, Treasure Trove, the Police Regulations and of Arms and Military Stores.

Revenue and Finance.

5. The revenue of the State again exceeded the expenditure, and the year closed with a balance of more than five lakhs more than in the year preceding. The increase in the receipts was chiefly under the heads of land revenue, forests, excise and customs. The increase under stamps and salt was but slight. The Shencottah-Quilon Railway continued to work at a loss and the amount of guaranteed interest that the State had to pay was greater than in the previous year.

Administration of the Land.

6. The work of the settlement department continued and it is anticipated that the operations of the department will be brought to a close before the end of the year 1085 M.E. There was again a decline in the number of coercive processes employed in the collection of the revenue, though there was an increase in the number of actual sales. The Department of Agriculture was reorganised during the year.

Protection.

7. There was a further decline in the figures of the percentages of detection and of stolen property recovered by the police force. The number of offences reported declined slightly, and the percentage of convictions to persons charged from 31 to 26. The figures relating to civil justice show very little variation in the amount of litigation in the State. Three additional judges and an additional munsif were appointed during the year.

Education.

8. The Educational Department was placed under the charge of a Director of Public Instruction during the year, and the number of ranges and inspectors was reduced. An Inspectress of Girls' Schools was appointed. The total number of schools fell, and the number of pupils slightly. It is estimated that two out of every three boys and one girl in four of the school-going age are attending school in the State. The receipts and expenditure of the department both increased.

Cochin. (M.E. 1084.)
Part II, paras. 34 to 61.
Legislation.

9. Eight new regulations were passed and two Bills were under consideration at the close of the year. The report of the commission that was appointed to enquire into the relations between landlords and tenants in the State was under consideration by the Darbar at the end of the year.

Revenue and Finance.

10. The receipts for the year under report were the highest yet on record, and expenditure decreased. A sinking fund was organised during the year to liquidate the State debenture loans. As the result of these and other transactions the net liability at the close of the year was considerably reduced.

Administration of the Land.

11. The total receipts from land revenue were Rs. 10·73 lakhs which was 99·5 per cent. of the demand. The revenue was realised with greater ease than in the previous year. The settlement of the whole State was brought to a close. The season was on the whole favourable to agriculture.

Protection.

12. The reorganisation scheme for the police force of the State was carried out in its entirety. The percentage of convictions to cases of grave crime charged was nearly 72 per cent. The percentage of lost property recovered, however, declined. The separation of the judicial from the executive functions which was introduced in the previous year worked well. The civil judicial department was reorganised during the year. Two grades of district judges were created and the number of district munsifs was increased. The disposal by the Chief Court during the year under review was again very high.

Production and Distribution.

13. The forest settlement work was completed and 112 blocks finally notified as reserved. The question of the transport of Cochin produce through Travancore forests was finally settled by the two darbars. The receipts of the Forest Department rose and the expenditure fell. The expenditure on the tramway also

decreased, and there were no liabilities outstanding in that respect at the close of the year. The Agricultural Department continued its work on the same lines, and the first Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held in the State in conjunction with a Cattle show.

Education.

14. Primary education was made free for girls and for the backward classes in the State during the year, and a special education officer was appointed. Nearly 30 per cent. of the pupils in all the schools were girls.

Pudukkottai. (Fasli 1319.) *Part II, paras. 62 to 74.*

15. His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai was compelled by ill-health to remain in Europe throughout the fasli, and in his absence Mr. Bracken continued as Superintendent and President of the State Council.

Administration of the Land.

16. The season opened auspiciously, but the monsoon weakened and the total rainfall in the State was considerably less than in the previous year. In consequence the outturn of dry crops was everywhere poor and in many parts practically nothing. Wet crops fared rather better, but there was almost complete failure in the eastern portion of the State. A special jamabandi for the realisation of old arrears was held by the Superintendent, and a good deal was accomplished in this respect. Further progress was made with the Revenue Settlement. Two important regulations were passed during the fasli, one relating to village conservancy and the other to the Chief Court of the State. There was a very slight decrease in the number of crimes of all sorts reported. The disposal of work was good in the Criminal Courts. There was an increase in litigation, but the disposal of suits by the Civil Courts was good. There was an increase in the revenue from forests, but this has not been accomplished at the expense of the natural resources of the State, as for every acre of casuarina felled four have been replanted. The expenditure on public works increased and some progress was made with the improvement of irrigation in the State. A system of minor irrigation was started. The total receipts for the fasli exceeded the budget estimate considerably, but were less than the actuals of the fasli preceding. The actual expenditure rose to Rs. 14·12 lakhs. The water-supply scheme for the town of Pudukkóttai was completed in all essentials, and a supply of filtered water was available for the public at the close of the fasli. The number of male pupils in all the schools in the State is reported to have declined, but that of the girls has increased slightly. The total expenditure on education increased.

Protection.

Production and distribution.

Revenue and finance.

Education.

Banganapalle. *Part II, paras. 75 to 82.*

17. The Banganapalle State was administered by the Nawab throughout the year. On the whole the season was a prosperous one and the actual receipts from land revenue, though they fell short of the budget estimate, were better than in the previous year by nearly Rs. 4,000. The total receipts excluding debt heads were better than those of the previous year by more than Rs. 7,000. The birth-rate per mille in the State increased from 26·27 to 35·36 and the death-rate declined. Further attention has been paid to education in the past year. A scholarship has been started by the State to enable boys to pursue their studies elsewhere, and a technical school of carpentry has been established. The attendance of pupils increased in the schools. Except for the collections the administration of the Municipality has been satisfactory. The sanitary establishment and drainage and the water-supply received due attention.

Sandur. *Part II, paras. 83 to 90.*

18. The administration of Sandur State remained throughout the year under report in the hands of the Diwan. The Raja is being educated at Newington in charge of the tutor and guardian to the Court of Wards. The rainfall was better than in the previous year in quantity, but as a whole the crops were not benefited

by it. The prices of food-grains, however, were slightly easier. Receipts from land revenue showed an increase on the actuals of the previous year, but fell short of the budget estimate. The revenue from the mines in the State was only collected in part in consequence of the mining company's application for a reduction of the dead rent, which was awaiting the orders of Government. Expenditure fell to a normal figure, the large expenditure for the previous year being due to the expenses of the Raja's marriage. The agricultural bank paid a dividend of $9\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. The public health was generally good. There are five schools maintained or aided by the State and one from the Kumaraswami temple funds. Consequent on the closing of one pial school, the total number of pupils was slightly less than before.

Condition of the people, Madras Presidency. (Fasli 1319.)
Part II, paras. 91 and 92.

19. The south-west monsoon was favourable, the rainfall in most of the districts having been above the average. The north-east monsoon, however, was a failure as also the subsequent dry and hot weather periods. Taking the year as a whole the prices of food-grains were slightly easier than in the previous year.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Land Revenue (Fasli 1318.)
Part II, paras. 94 to 102.

20. The current demand on account of peshkash decreased slightly by reason of remission on the estate of Sultan Ali Raja of Cannanore, and quit-rent on shrotriem villages also showed a small decline. The total assessment on ryotwari holdings rose by nearly Rs. 4 lakhs, due in the main to the extension of cultivation and to a higher scale of rates in Tinnevelly. The revenue derived from water-rate and second crop charges also rose by Rs. 1·77 lakhs and season remissions decreased by Rs. 1·19 lakhs. Thus the total demand under land revenue and cesses rose to Rs. 703 lakhs approximately, of which 98·4 per cent. were collected within the fasli; while of the arrear demand 76·6 per cent. was collected and 4·4 per cent. written off the accounts. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli was Rs. 13·82 lakhs, but this was very considerably reduced by subsequent collections. Coercive processes were sparingly used in the collection of the revenue, and only about one pattadar in every 1,250 had his property actually sold for default. During the fasli the advances made under the two Loans Acts increased by Rs. 2·35 lakhs. The charges of district administration excluding the cost of village establishments, were about 7·2 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses realised. Including village service charges the total charges amounted to 14·9 per cent., the same proportion as in the previous year.

Survey.
Part II, paras. 103 to 106.

21. Six survey parties were at work during the year, one in each of the districts of Ganjám, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, and two in Chingleput. The Kurnool revision survey party moved into the Chingleput district in the early part of the year. The total outturn of the six parties included the cadastral survey of 30 square miles, the resurvey and revision survey of 2,049 square miles and the supplemental sub-division survey of 297 square miles and the special cadastral survey of 0·1 square mile, constituting the extension of the Salem municipality. The outturn fell short of the forecast for the year by 117 square miles, or 4·7 per cent. The net expenditure was Rs. 6,88,679. Touring maps of the districts of Vizagapatam and South Canara, town and ward maps of the town of Ellore, an atlas of the Madras Presidency and district atlases for 23 districts were published during the year, in addition to village maps for an area of 1,873 square miles.

Settlement.
Part II, paras. 107 to 116.

22. All the five settlement parties which were at work at the end of the previous year continued their operations during the year under review. The new rates of assessment were introduced into the Chicacole taluk of the Ganjám district and the re-settlement accounts of that taluk were handed over to the Revenue Department. Proposals for the re-settlement of the Berhampur taluk were approved by Government and by the end of the year objection petitions were heard and disposed of in all except 69 villages of that taluk. The new rates were introduced into the Chingleput and Saidapet taluks of the Chingleput district as well as into the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of the Kurnool district, while the work which was in progress in Madurántakam has since been completed. Proposals for the re-settlement of the Pulivendla taluk of the Cuddapah district were also approved during the year, but the introduction of the new rates was ordered to be postponed until fasli 1320. In Tinnevelly, the introduction of the re-settlement rates was completed in the Srívaikuntam taluk and was in progress in Nángunéri. Orders were passed during the year on the Special Settlement Officer's proposals for the re-settlement of the taluks of Coimbatore, Bhavani, Satyamangalam, Dhárápuram, Erode, Karúr and Palladam in the Coimbatore district, and the introduction of the re-settlement rates has since been completed in the Bhavani taluk. The expenditure of the Settlement Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,81,971, and that from the commencement of operations to the close of the year to Rs. 1,69,21,782. The aggregate land revenue demand of the districts either newly settled or re-settled was Rs. 5,36,94,874, representing an addition of 28·22 per cent. to the demand prior to the introduction of settlement.

Land Records.
Part II, paras. 117 and 118.

23. Land Records staffs were employed in all districts except North Arcot. The staffs in the districts of Ganjám, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly and the Land Records Tahsildar of Kurnool were employed, during the whole, or varying portions, of the year on work connected with the re-survey, revision survey or re-settlement operations in progress in those districts. In the remaining districts, the Land Records staff attended partly to the operations preliminary to regular maintenance, such as the preparation of demarcation sketches and stone registers and the scrutiny and completion of field maps after remeasurement wherever necessary, and partly in attending to current maintenance. The preliminary operations were completed in the Vizagapatam district, except in certain villages which are to be re-surveyed and were nearing completion in parts of Gódávari, Kistna, Bellary and Anantapur. Survey schools for the training of karnams and other revenue subordinates and process-servers of the Judicial Department were held in most of the districts under maintenance and in Ganjám. The inspection of demarcation stones by firka revenue inspectors was adequate in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Salem and the Nilgiris. The ryots showed a sense of their responsibilities in regard to the maintenance of survey marks in Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Coimbatore and South Canara. Except in the Nilgiris no coercive processes were generally resorted to for the recovery of the cost of repairs to and renewals of survey marks effected by the Land Records staff. The sub-divisions sanctioned during the year were mapped in the district of Vizagapatam. The bulk of the work was finished in Kistna, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, South Canara and part of Nellore. Board's Standing Order No. 34-A on the subject of Maintenance of Land Records, a revised manual of village accounts and a special manual relating to village accounts in the Nilgiris were issued during the year. Considerable progress in the writing up and checking of village statistical registers and firka books was made in the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Guntúr, Kurnool and Coimbatore.

Waste lands. (Fasli 1318.) *Part II, para. 119.*

24. During fasli 1318, the last complete agricultural year for which figures are available, there was an increase of about 4 per cent. in the area left fallow within patta holdings as a result of the unfavourable character of the season. There was, however, an increase of about two hundred and twenty-six thousand acres in the extent of ryotwari holdings due to expansion of cultivation.

The Court of Wards. (Fasli 1318.) *Part II, paras. 121 to 134.*

25. There were 26 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the end of the year. The Pálayampatti and the Sivaganga wards attained majority during the year, but their estates continued under the Court's management, Pálayampatti on account of outstanding debts, under section 57 of Madras Act I of 1902, and Sivaganga, on account of the proprietor's inability to manage his estate, under section 9 (*d*) of Madras Act I of 1902. The Belgám estate, which had been under the Court's superintendence for eight years, was handed over to its proprietor on his attaining majority during the year. During the Court's management, debts due to the estate aggregating Rs. 12,258 were realised and debts due by the estate amounting to Rs. 2,73,484 were discharged by selling some villages of the estate, while over Rs. 8,522 were spent on irrigation works and buildings. The current demand of the estate, excluding the villages sold, increased from Rs. 9,381 to Rs. 13,031, and the estate had a surplus of Rs. 15,337 when it was handed over. The balance when the estate came under the management was only Rs. 365. The ordinary receipts and charges of the estates under management amounted to Rs. 28·30 lakhs and 19·73 lakhs. The expenditure on public works, buildings, irrigation works, roads and others amounted to 3·26 lakhs, or 17·5 per cent. of the ordinary charges, and would no doubt have been much more satisfactory but that for a part of the year three of the larger estates were without an Engineer, owing to the Court's inability to find suitable men for the posts outside Government service. Government have since lent officers for these vacancies. The Court's Agricultural Expert was in charge of 7 home-farms in wards' estates besides the fruit gardens in Vuyyúru. The working of these farms except Sivagiri was more or less unsatisfactory, owing partly to insufficient or untimely rainfall but largely to the inefficiency of the majority of the Farm Superintendents. The farm at Sivagiri continued to be a success. The demonstrator entertained by the Court to popularise certain agricultural implements used in the Ceded Districts visited several estates. Of the 9 lakhs of debts due to the estates, 2·14 lakhs were collected and Rs. 11,195 written off. Of the balance which relates to 20 estates, a lakh due to Parlákimedi, 1·60 lakhs due to South Vallúru, and the bulk of the debt of Rs. 43,286 due to Subramania Sástri's estate, have not yet fallen due. Steps are being taken to collect the recoverable balance. The debts due by the estates amounted to 165 lakhs, of which the bulk (138 lakhs) was due by the Kárvétnagar estate, which was hopelessly involved and has since been released from the Court's superintendence. Of the balance, 5·86 lakhs were repaid and 1·85 lakhs struck off. There were 12 wards at Newington at the end of the fasli. The son of the Zamindar of Tiruvur was admitted into the institution, although he was not a ward of the Court. The Telaprólu ward was married during the year. The conduct and educational progress of the wards were generally satisfactory. They made an extended tour through Northern India with Messrs. Morrison and de la Hey during the cold weather. As usual special care was taken to impart moral and religious instruction to them, and to provide for the due performance of their religious ceremonies. They took open-air exercise on horseback and in the playing field. Most of the wards who were in the districts were reported on favourably.

Revenue and rent-paying classes. (Fasli 1318.)
Part II, paras. 135 to 138.

26. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, shrotriemdars, minor inamdars and ryotwari pattadars. The last class predominate largely and contribute about 77 per cent. of the land revenue. The number of holdings increased by about 1 per cent. Tenants in zamindaris and shrotriem villages constitute the rent-paying classes. The relations between landlords and tenants were on the whole fairly satisfactory and there was little resort to coercive processes under the Madras Estates Land Act, I of 1908.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.
Part II, paras. 140 to 142.

27. The Indian Councils Act, 1909, came into operation on the 15th November 1909, and in accordance with the Regulations framed under that Act the number of additional members, excluding the Advocate-General, was increased to 42—19 elected members and 23 nominated members, subject to a maximum of sixteen officials. Six meetings of the Council were held during the year, three before and three after the Indian Councils Act, 1909, came into operation. Three Acts were passed during the year, viz., the Arni Jagir Act, 1909, the Madras District Municipalities Act Amendment Act, 1909, and the Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers (Amendment) Act, 1909.

Police. (1909.)
Part II, paras. 143 to 151.

28. A further portion of the scheme for the re-organization of the police was sanctioned during the year and in consequence the strength of the department increased. The cost of the department was Rs. 74,10,371 as against Rs. 69,96,681 in 1908, or an increase of Rs. 4,13,690. Approximately Rs. 64,000 of this increase was due to the grant of a bonus of one week's pay to certain ranks in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, and the remainder was principally due to the further progress made in the re-organization. The conduct of the department showed some improvement. Departmental as well as judicial punishments declined and rewards were earned in a larger number of instances than before, two officers receiving titles and seven, the King's Police Medal. The work and administration of the Provincial Training School, Vellore, continued to be satisfactory. The Gudiyáttam Police division, which was formerly attached to the school to afford the students practical instruction, was detached from it as the altered constitution of the school rendered such training impracticable. A second school for the training of recruit constables was opened in May at Vizianagram in the Northern Range. The year was little better than its predecessor as regards agricultural operations, though the prices were a trifle easier at its close, and there was but little variation in the amount of grave crime. There was a serious riot in the Guntúr district in connection with the Sivaratri festival at Kotappakonda between the people that gathered there for the festival and the Police and other officers of Government who were there for the maintenance of order. The conduct of the police on the occasion was anything but satisfactory. Several Police officers including the District Superintendent were severely wounded by the rioters. A riot also occurred at Nambuthalai in the Madura district between the Labbais and the Padayachis of the village, and another at Pamidi in the Anantapur district between the Muhammadans and the Hindus soon after the Muharram. The rioters in all the three cases were successfully prosecuted in the local court and in the Madura district a punitive force was subsequently quartered. There was a further but slight falling off in the percentage of detection

as well as in the proportion of cases successfully prosecuted, and in the matter of the recovery of property also the police were less successful than before. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false as well as the number of complainants in false cases convicted during the year was less than in the previous year. Bad characters as well as houses of bad repute on the police registers numbered about the same as before. Special attention was paid to the more correct registration of gangs in certain districts and the total number in the registers declined in consequence. Revised instructions on this subject have been issued since the close of the year. Two notorious criminal gangs, one in Bellary and the other in North Arcot, were settled as cultivators. The number of persons proceeded against under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code declined, but the proportion of men bound over was, as usual, generally fair. The Criminal Investigation Department did another year's useful and valuable work, while the work of the Finger Print Bureau was good both in quality and in quantity. The Nugur, Albaka and Cherla taluqas of the Central Provinces were transferred to this Presidency with effect from July 1st. The Railway Police districts were re-allocated and the re-allocation in the mufassal districts is proceeding. Inspectors of Police were re-graded and granted the new rates of pay from September 1st, and since the close of the year head constables have been similarly treated. Sub-Inspectors were appointed as readers to District officers. A scheme for the revision of Police offices was sanctioned by Government in May 1910. A revision of the "Orders of the Madras Police" and the compilation of a manual for the Madras City Police, which were ordered by Government during the year, have been undertaken by a special officer appointed for the purpose, and completed during the current year. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Madras City in December and the police arrangements made on that occasion were very favourably remarked on by His Excellency. The public peace was generally well maintained. The arrangements made by the police in connection with the Drivers' strike at several important centres on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway between May and July, at the strike at the Negapatam Railway workshops, at the Mahamakham festival at Kumbakónam in the Tanjore district, at the Pushkaram festival in Kistna and Guntúr, and at the Anthya Pushkaram festival in Gódávari, were excellent and reflected great credit on both the Railway and the District Police concerned.

Criminal Justice. (1909.)
Part II, paras. 152 to 159.

29. There was an increase in the number of cases reported under the Penal Code in the year and a slight decrease under special and local laws. Three additional Sessions Judges had to be appointed, in Guntúr especially to assist the Sessions Judge in the disposal of two important and lengthy cases. There was a large increase of village magistrates in three districts. There was a slight increase in the number of offences affecting life and in the number of robberies and dacoities in certain districts. The District Magistrates' reports show a considerable increase in the number of cattle thefts, but this appears due to the fact that the returns of the previous year were not so complete. Cases charged under the Madras City Police Act are now more carefully scrutinised before they are presented to the courts and in consequence their numbers have declined. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the number of cases under the Towns Nuisances Act and under the Madras City Municipal Act. The percentage of convictions to cases "returned as true" was rather higher than in the previous year in respect of cases under the Penal Code, while under special and local laws it rose to very nearly 94 per cent. The phrase, however, is misleading, as it

includes all cases, true or false, which are tried so far as to result in conviction, acquittal or discharge under section 253 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There was again a fall in the number of juveniles, boys and girls, convicted; but even allowing for this the number of first offenders released on probation was still very low indeed. In regard to the sentences imposed on persons convicted, the most noteworthy feature of the year has been the decline in the number of sentences of whipping. Second-class Magistrates have been deprived of the power to impose such sentences by the new Whipping Act, and the number of these sentences has been reduced by nearly one-half in consequence. The average duration of trials was slightly longer than in the previous year in both Sessions and Magistrates' Courts. In the former class of courts the number of witnesses detained for more than three days was considerably reduced, but the figure for Magistrates' Courts rose. It is probable that this was almost entirely due to greater accuracy in the returns on this point. There was little variation in the proportion of cases in which appeals were preferred against convictions by Magistrates, but the percentage of appeals that were successful, especially against convictions by first-class Magistrates, was higher than it has been. The jury system is reported to have worked satisfactorily in most districts, with one pronounced exception. Seventy-two cases of sentences of death imposed by Sessions Judges came up before the High Court for confirmation. About one-half were confirmed, and about one-third were reduced to transportation for life. The remainder were acquitted on the counter-appeal, except in one case which was ordered to be re-tried. Of the appeals against other sentences imposed by Sessions Judges 88 per cent. were dismissed by the High Court, and of 23 appeals against acquittals which were heard more than half were unsuccessful. There was a considerable increase in the number of revision petitions presented to the High Court by parties, but the decisions of the lower courts were upheld in 72 per cent. of the cases dealt with.

Prisons. (1909.) *Part II, paras. 160 to 165.*

30. Three new sub-jails were opened during the year, in the Bellary, Anantapur and Gódávari districts, and there was a small increase in the amount of prisoners for whom accommodation was available. There were some cases of overcrowding. The daily average of the jail population stood at the record figure of 13,340. There were no State prisoners admitted during the year and only one prisoner of this class was in confinement. The direct admissions of male convicts increased and there was also a slight increase in the number of boys under 15 who were admitted, though there was a great fall in the number of girls. The District Jail at Tanjore has been set apart as a special institution to be worked on the Borstal system for youthful criminals who are ineligible for the Reformatory School, and as a preliminary step offenders of the age of 21 and under are being confined there. There was a slight decline in the number of prisoners received during the year who had been previously convicted. The number of deaths decreased slightly, 37 occurring from cholera, of which all but one case were in the Coimbatore and Berhampur Jails. Twenty-two prisoners succeeded in escaping but ten of them were re-captured, in addition to five others who had escaped in previous years. The total expenditure of the department, excluding outlay on buildings was reduced by more than Rs. 40,000.

Civil Justice. (1909.) *Part II, paras. 166 to 175.*

31. The volume of litigation increased during the year, which necessitated the establishment of several new civil courts. Temporary District Munsifs' Courts were established at Tiruvannámalai, Guntúr and Madura, and temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts at Guntúr and Mangalore. The temporary Subordinate

Judge's Court at Vizagapatam was retained throughout the year. The three taluqas transferred from the Central Provinces have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Government Agent, Gódávari. The total number of Village Courts exercising civil jurisdiction decreased during the year. Towards the close of the year an additional judge was appointed to the High Court, which now consists of eight judges. The total number of civil suits instituted in the year was the highest on record, 424,784, which is nearly 15,000 more than the number in 1907, which was the highest in any previous year. There was an increase in all courts, with the exception of District Judges' Courts. The increase occurred chiefly in Revenue Courts, where it was due to the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and in Village Courts. Tanjore, as usual, is the most litigious district, while the least litigious is the combined judicial district of Bellary and Anantapur. The total number of appeals increased, while the total value of the subject matter of suits was less than that of the previous year. Suits instituted in Village Courts, particularly in those of South Canara and Chingleput, increased in number. The number of those instituted in the Revenue Courts increased enormously. This increase was a natural result of the introduction of the Madras Estates Land Act. A larger number of ordinary suits than in the previous year were disposed of in all classes of Courts in the mufassal. In the District Munsifs' Courts their number rose to a record figure, while the Estates Land Act contributed towards a slight reduction in the number of small causes. The increase in the number of ordinary suits in Subordinate Judges' Courts was most marked in the Madura East Court where it was more or less due to the litigiousness of the Nattukkottai Chetties. The establishment of Subordinate Judges' Courts in South Canara and Bellary caused a decrease in the number of suits filed in the District Courts of those districts. There was a considerable increase in the number of appeals filed in the Courts of District and Subordinate Judges. It was conspicuous in Tinnevelly. The number of suits in the Presidency Court of Small Causes also rose by over 10,000; but this did not affect the average value. The number of suits filed in the High Court was the largest on record since 1893, viz., 424, but the average value decreased considerably. There was a large increase in the number of first appeals from mufassal Courts and the number of second appeals was above the average for the previous quinquennium. A larger number of ordinary suits than in the previous year were disposed of in all classes of Courts in the mufassal; but in spite of this the arrears increased in all but District and Village Courts. On the other hand, the arrears of small causes were slightly reduced. The increase in arrears was most noticeable in Revenue Courts, but the number of suits for disposal and the number disposed of have both increased in greater proportion. The Village Bench Courts' outturn of work was considerable, particularly in Salem. The average duration of ordinary suits in District Munsifs' Courts was high. Work increased considerably in Subordinate Judges' Courts, where the number of ordinary suits as well as that of Small Causes Courts increased. The average duration of contested ordinary suits in District Courts was very high in several districts, generally in consequence of the disposal of old cases and the difficulty in getting at the defendants. Arrears in District Courts declined considerably. The number of appeals decided in District and Subordinate Judges' Courts was larger than in 1908. The percentage of unsuccessful appeals in these Courts remained practically the same as in the previous year, viz., 61·4. Insolvency petitions almost doubled, probably on account of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, under which Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs were invested with powers. Arrears in appellate work increased largely

in Subordinate Judges' Courts. The average duration of both contested and uncontested appeals was excessive in many Courts. On the other hand, in the Presidency Court of Small Causes, though the number of suits for disposal rose by about 900, the arrears were reduced by more than 400 and the average duration of suits was shortened by nearly a third. In the High Court there was a large increase both in the number of original suits instituted and in the number disposed of. The arrears also increased. The increase in the number of appeals disposed of was considerable, which caused a slight fall in the arrears. Of those dealt with, the percentage of appeals from original decrees of mufassal Courts which were unsuccessful rose from 65·1 in 1908 to 75·7 and the percentage in the case of appeals from appellate decrees from 63·6 to 78·1. The total receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts were Rs. 77·43 lakhs, and the charges Rs. 59·27 lakhs, the figures in both cases being higher than those of any previous year. There was a larger surplus from process fees, amounting to Rs. 5·82 lakhs.

Registration. (1909.) *Part II, paras. 176 to 185.*

32. During the year 1909, 13 registration offices were opened and one sub-registry office was abolished. Of the 13 new offices, 8 were sub-registry offices and 5 were offices of Joint Sub-Registrars. The total number of registration offices at the end of the year was 486 inclusive of joint offices. The number of documents registered was 1,271,404 showing an advance of 2·2 per cent., on the registration of the preceding year. As usual, sales and mortgages formed the bulk of the registered transactions. The aggregate value of registered documents increased from Rs. 30·51 crores in 1908 to Rs. 31·08 crores in 1909. The total income and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 19·29 lakhs and Rs. 13·71 lakhs, respectively.

Local Board Administration. *Part II, paras. 184 to 194.*

33. There was no change during the year in the number of district boards or in their maximum strength. The proportion of nominated officials, including *ex-officio* members, to the strength on the 31st March 1910 rose from 24·5 to 25·8 per cent. and that of elected members from 44·2 to 45·7 per cent. The number of taluk boards increased by one owing to the formation of the Tenali Taluk Board and their maximum strength from 1,223 to 1,526. The system of appointing members by election to Taluk Boards was introduced during the year. The percentage of official to non-official members on these boards was slightly higher than in the previous year. The number of Union Panchayats increased by three and their maximum strength by 35. The total income of the local boards, excluding the transactions under debt heads, fell slightly and the expenditure by nearly 4 per cent., being less than 94 per cent. of the receipts. About 51·2 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to public works, including 30·6 per cent. on repairs to communications. The outlay on education was about 11 per cent. The number of medical institutions was three more than in the previous year, and there was a noticeable increase in the attendance thereat; the outlay on such institutions was about 6 per cent. of the total expenditure. The profit derived by the Tanjore and Kistna District Boards from their railways amounted to 5·9 and 8·3 per cent. respectively on the total capital outlay on the lines.

Municipal Administration. *Part II, paras. 195 to 208.*

34. The union of Tenali was constituted into a municipality with effect from 1st November 1909, and came into regular working order from 1st April 1910. The number of municipalities on the 31st March 1910 was thus 61 or one more than in the previous year. The proportion of *ex-officio* and nominated members to elected members in the municipalities continued to be 19 to 18, while there was a slight increase in the proportion of Indian Members to

Europeans and Eurasians. The total current receipts of the several municipalities omitting Tenali, showed an increase of about 13·9 per cent. over those of the previous year and there was an increase of 11 pies in the average incidence of municipal taxation per head of population. The total expenditure was a little more than 103·2 per cent. of the total receipts and the closing balance accordingly fell from Rs. 11·07 lakhs to Rs. 9·93 lakhs. More than a third of the total expenditure was devoted to public works and the outlay on the construction and repair of roads was 92 per cent. of the net revenue from tolls. The net amount of public debt, excluding sinking fund, outstanding against the municipalities at the close of the year was about 52 per cent. of the annual revenue and nearly three times the total municipal balance on the 31st March 1910. The sinking fund for the repayment of the debts amounted to 6·7 per cent. of the total debt.

Madras City. (1909–1910.)

35. The total receipts of the Corporation of Madras amounted to Rs. 53·53 lakhs and exceeded those of 1908–1909 by Rs. 12·33 lakhs. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 23·07 lakhs to Rs. 28·47 lakhs. The closing balance was Rs. 25·07 lakhs or 6·93 lakhs in excess of the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 3–1–8 against Rs. 3–1–7 in 1908–1909. Out of the total expenditure 51·60 per cent. was devoted to public works and 12·54 per cent to conservancy. The number of miles of road reformed was 41·39 against 38·65 in the previous year. The birth-rate and the death-rate fell by 2 per cent. and 5·8 per cent., respectively, during the calendar year 1909. The debt at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 81·26 lakhs towards the repayment of which there were sinking funds to the extent of Rs. 24·22 lakhs. The net amount of debt outstanding against the Corporation at the close of the year was Rs. 57·04 lakhs, which gives an average of Rs. 11–3–2 per head of the population according to the census of 1901 and represents 360·78 per cent. of the income from taxation. During the year a loan for Rs. 20,000 was fully discharged. The total amount paid towards interest, repayment and sinking funds was Rs. 4·24 lakhs or 6·01 per cent. of the annual value of buildings and lands in the City against a maximum of 10 per cent. prescribed in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904.

Military (Volunteering.)
Part II, para. 209.

36. There were in all 8,029 efficients and extra efficients in the corps under the control of the Madras Government. The Madras Railway Volunteers were amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles. Maxim guns were purchased for three of the corps.

Marine.
Part II, paras. 210 to 213.

37. Trade improved and port dues collections were a little over 5 per cent. better than in the previous year. Among the minor ports Tuticorin did the largest trade. Proposals for withdrawing the provisions of the Indian Ports Act from 36 minor ports have been sanctioned by Government. The port limits of Cocanada and Calicut were altered, and dredging operations were continued at the ports of Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tuticorin. There were 140 shipping casualties with considerable damage to vessels and cargo, and the loss of 20 lives. Most of this abnormal loss is due to the disastrous storm that visited the West Coast. The coast light dues were revised in the year so as to effect a reduction of Rs. 30,000 to the shipping. By continuous work on the new entrance to the Madras Harbour sufficient depth of water was obtained to allow of a steamer of 6,500 tons leaving the harbour by that entrance on the 10th December 1909. The old entrance was permanently closed to steamers on the 4th January. Further improvements to the harbour are in progress or in contemplation whereby it is hoped that the handling of cargo will be still further expedited.

38. The number of licenses issued under the Arms Act decreased; while that issued under the Explosives Act remained practically stationary. Closer scrutiny was generally exercised before licenses under the Arms Act were granted. The number of prosecutions increased, while the percentage of convictions fell slightly. The number of sulphur licenses was practically the same as in the previous year.

Arms and Explosives. *Part II, paras. 214 and 215.*

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

39. The staff of the Agricultural Department was strengthened during the year by the creation of two posts of Assistant Directors, and one of these was duly filled up. Mr. R. D. Anstead was recruited as a member of the Indian Agricultural Service for 5 years to help the planting industries and appointed Scientific officer to the United Planters' Association of Southern India, with head-quarters at Bangalore. Mr. Shepperson, the Principal of the Agricultural College, having left at the end of his three years' agreement, Mr. Wood, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Circle, was appointed Principal, and Mr. G. R. Hilson, who had been newly recruited, succeeded Mr. Wood as Deputy Director. The expert staff received another addition in the person of Mr. McRae who was selected for the post of Mycologist. No new agricultural stations were opened, but the pumping experiments hitherto conducted at the Hagari agricultural station for the experimental irrigation of black cotton soil were given up and the station is now run as a dry farm. The method of cultivation of cotton, sugar-cane, paddy and ground-nut as well as the introduction of improved varieties of crops continued to be the most important subjects under investigation. The operations for the eradication of palmyra palm disease were continued in Godávari and were extended to the Kistna district also, in portions of which the disease had appeared. Lt.-Colonel Gunn, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, retired in December 1909 and was succeeded by Captain W. O. Dawson. Five new veterinary hospitals were opened and 7 Veterinary Assistants were newly appointed during the year. There was an increase in the number of cattle shows, which were invaluable from an educational and, in not a few cases, also from a commercial point of view.

Agriculture. *Part II, paras. 216 to 221.*

40. The south-west monsoon was good and fairly distributed, but the north-east monsoon was very deficient in most of the districts. The dry weather and hot weather rains were below the average. The area under cultivation fell short of the normal extent by 0·56 per cent. The area under paddy, cumbu, ground-nut, cotton and tobacco showed an increase, while there was a decrease under cholam, ragi, gingelly, castors, sugar-cane and indigo. The outturn of paddy and sugar-cane in Coimbatore and that of indigo in Bellary was normal. In other cases, it was below normal.

Weather and Crops. *Part II, paras. 222 to 224.*

41. The Government Botanical Gardens and Park in the Nilgiris continued to be efficiently administered. A large number of Eucalyptus seedlings have been raised in baskets to be planted out by the Forest department. A great deal of damage was done at Sim's Park by the heavy rains, and efforts were made to improve the appearance of the lawns, which had suffered in this way for many years. There was a fine mangosteen crop and a fair yield of rubber from the mature Para trees at Burliar.

Horticulture. *Part II, paras. 225 to 227.*

42. The season was not wholly favourable to the cinchona plantations as the north-east monsoon partly failed, and a severe drought was inimical to the young plants. On the Dodabetta estate some portions of the land that have been

Cinchona Plantations. *Part II, paras. 228 to 230.*

replanted are doing well, but other portions which had not done well were planted up with fuel trees. One hundred acres were cleared in the Moyar valley and 13 acres were pitted and planted there. The yield of imported bark is superior to that of the estates' produce, and the bulk of the bark worked up was from external sources. The outturn of quinine was the largest on record. The actual cost per pound of the quinine manufactured has nominally increased, but this is due to the inclusion of certain charges, not previously taken into account in the calculations. The selling price of quinine has been reduced and in the absence of indents from the Aligarh Jail and in view of the small quantities taken by the United Provinces and the Native States, there has been some decrease in receipts. More febrifuge was sold, however.

Fisheries.
Part II, paras. 231 and 232.

43. Work was carried on at the Ennore station but under many unforeseen difficulties, which were overcome by the opening of a new station at Cannanore. Here operations were continued from the month of November onwards. Throughout the year experiments were made in the methods of catching and curing fish, of dealing with fish-oil and guano and placing these products on the market. The piscicultural expert was engaged in stocking suitable streams in the Nilgiris with trout from New Zealand, and in inspecting some of the larger tanks in various districts with a view to pisciculture. A motor boat and a sailing vessel were launched during the year.

Forests. (Fasli 1319.)
Part II, paras. 233 to 252.

44. There was a trifling increase in the mileage of reserved forests during the year. This was due almost entirely to corrected computation of existing reserved areas. The area of reserved lands decreased to an even more trifling extent, and there remained 843 square miles under this head at the close of the year. The bulk of this area consisted of lands notified under section 4 of the Forest Act and awaiting settlement, which will be completed for almost the whole area very shortly. The balance consisted of leased forests and lands reserved under rule 5 of the general rules under section 26 of the Act. No Special Forest Settlement Officers were appointed, the work being done by Divisional Officers. Over six hundred miles of boundary were newly demarcated at a cost of slightly over Rs. 15,000, while nearly 20,000 miles of old boundary were repaired at a cost slightly exceeding $\frac{2}{3}$ of a rupee per mile. Survey of India parties worked in South Canara, the Nilgiris and Central and South Coimbatore. Miscellaneous surveying and mapping work was done by surveyors departmentally entertained. Some progress was made in the preparation and sanctioning of working plans, 847 square miles being brought under such plans or nearly treble the area dealt with in the previous year. Plans for a large further area were under preparation by the District Forest Officers. Outlay on roads and buildings materially increased. The Nellore tramway worked at a profit and that in South Coimbatore at a loss. The latter, however, enabled work to be done which would have been impossible otherwise and, if the money which would in its absence have been spent on roads, etc., be taken into consideration, it is not really an unprofitable investment. Forest offences very slightly decreased in number. The proportion of cases compounded to those taken into Court was nearly four to one and many of the latter were withdrawn by District Forest Officers. The discretion of District Forest Officers in levying compounding fees has now been limited by executive order. No change took place in the system of fire-protection, but the season, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, was a very bad one for fires. Areas under special protection increased slightly and the cost per square mile successfully protected rose by one anna. In the ordinary

areas fires were common and disastrous. The number of animals licensed to graze decreased very slightly. In spite of the drought, natural reproduction in the forests was as good as could be expected. Artificial reproduction was undertaken over considerable areas and nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh of rupees were spent on it. The results were very variable and not everywhere encouraging. Attempts were made, wherever possible, to replace departmental working of fuel and timber coupes by the contract system. The right of collecting minor produce was almost everywhere leased to contractors. The total receipts from timber and other produce collected by departmental agency increased by over 1·88 lakhs and those from produce collected by purchasers rose by over 1·22 lakhs, while the revenue from grazing fees fell by over Rs. 12,000. Steps are being taken to ascertain the capacity of the forests in the matter of grazing, and when, in time, the number of cattle admitted is restricted to that which the forests can feed without deterioration, a large fall in the grazing revenue is inevitable.

45. The total gross revenue amounted to over Rs. 41·84 lakhs, nearly 3 lakhs more than in the previous year, while the expenditure increased by 3·12 lakhs under Conservancy and Works and ·86 under Establishments, the net surplus being 7·99 or 1·01 less than in the previous year. The increased expenditure was largely due to the payment of compensation for forests acquired by Government in the Attapadi valley, with a view to conserve important water sources. Arrangements were made to create a third forest charge in Kurnool, a measure which it is hoped will very shortly be carried out. The Nugur Range was transferred from the Central Provinces to the Upper Gódávari Division.

46. The Telugu Vernacular Training School for Foresters and Guards was held in Bellary and the Tamil School in North Coimbatore. The Timber Transit Rules and the rules under section 26 generally worked satisfactorily. The demands of the ryots for fuel, timber, etc., were met by means of departmental sale depots, which are mostly in towns or villages. Steps are being taken to open such depots at the edge of the forests rather than in the centres of consumption; but the step is not generally popular. The depots in Madras were both popular and useful. Measures adopted in Ganjám, Gódávari, Kurnool and Trichinopoly to secure the co-operation of the hillmen in the protection of the forests met with fair success. Two licenses to prospect for diamonds were granted in Kurnool—one for manganese in Bellary and one for gold in Anantapur. A mineral known as Samarskite, said to be of considerable value, was discovered in the Sankara mine in the Nellore district.

Mines and Quarries.
Part II, paras. 253 and 254.

47. Compared with the previous year there was a large decrease in the output of minerals with the exception of graphite, working in which was revived in Vizagapatam. The decrease in the mica output from Nellore is due to a glut in the London market. The condition of the employés was generally good. There were eight fatal accidents in the year.

Manufactures. (1909.)
Part II, paras. 255 to 258.

48. The chief industries carried on in concerns not classed as factories were coffee-curing, cotton-ginning, pressing, spinning and weaving, tile-making, lace-making, rubber-making, tanning of leather, tobacco-curing, rope-making, fish-curing and oil-pressing. No other industry in the Presidency gave employment to a daily average of more than one thousand hands.

Sea-borne Trade.
Part II, paras. 259 to 285.

49. The total trade of the Presidency for the year 1909–1910 was the largest on record, showing an increase of 4 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The recovery from a year of general trade depression was less marked in Madras than

in other parts of India, owing to the fact that Madras alone of the maritime provinces had shewn an increase in the year 1908–1909. The increase was however confined to coasting trade and foreign export trade in the outports, the chief port's trade, valued at Rs. 1,857 lakhs, suffering a set-back of 5 per cent. as compared with the previous year, due to the continued stagnation of the foreign import trade. The total foreign trade at the outports, the number of which open to foreign trade remained unaltered, amounted to Rs. 1,602 lakhs, to which total the five ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Cocanada, Negapatam and Calicut each contributed over 100 lakhs. Large increases were shewn at the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin and Negapatam, whose total trade rose respectively to Rs. 748, 602 and 208 lakhs from Rs. 609, 497 and 146 lakhs, the expansion being marked in their foreign as well as in their coasting trade.

Foreign Trade.

50. In the imports of private merchandise from abroad, there was a decline of Rs. 208 lakhs or 18 per cent. almost entirely due to reduced importation of cotton twist and yarn and cotton manufactures, the former of which fell by Rs. 33 lakhs or 30 per cent. and the latter by Rs. 154 lakhs or 44 per cent. The cause of this is to be found in the heavy overstocking of the market at the commencement of the year, due to the speculative buying of the previous year. As these large stocks became exhausted, demand for new stocks was checked by the manufacturers' high prices on account of the increase in the price of raw cotton. Speculative buying in 1908–1909 also resulted in a diminution of 10 per cent. in the imports of iron and steel, while the competition of the Burma oil companies had an adverse effect upon the imports of foreign kerosene oil, which fell by Rs. 21 lakhs or 33 per cent. There was, on the other hand, a small increase in imports of articles of food and drink due to the increasing attractiveness of Java sugar, which is becoming a formidable rival to the indigenous product. There was a satisfactory rise of 9 per cent. in the foreign export trade, the value of which amounted to Rs. 2,028 lakhs, the chief articles contributing thereto being raw cotton, copra, ground-nuts, raw skins and tea. The total exports of cotton, the value of which rose in sympathy with the increased price of Egyptian and American cotton, amounted to Rs. 318 lakhs, an increase of 36 per cent., Japan being the chief customer. Activity in the ground-nut trade was mainly responsible for a large increase of 64 per cent. in the export of seeds, while the strong demand for raw goat skins in the European and American markets produced a rise of 66 per cent. in the value of the total exports of raw skins, which amounted to Rs. 72 lakhs. Exports of copra and tea showed a steady expansion, but there was a heavy fall in exports of grain and pulse of 41 per cent. owing to the bad harvests in Southern India following upon the failure of the north-east monsoon, and a decline of 21 per cent. in coffee owing to a poor crop.

51. Trade with the United Kingdom, whose share in the total trade fell from 46 per cent. to 41 per cent., decreased from Rs. 1,384 lakhs to Rs. 1,185 lakhs, while the trade with British possessions, representing 60·85 per cent. of the total trade, diminished by 13 per cent. Trade with the continent of Europe, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 652·51 lakhs to Rs. 746·39 lakhs or 14 per cent., France, Germany and Belgium taking the chief shares, while the Asiatic trade increased from Rs. 145·40 lakhs to Rs. 229·46 lakhs or 57 per cent. mainly owing to an expansion in the Japanese trade of 84 per cent., largely due to her extensive purchases of Indian cotton. The value of the export trade with America was 5·27 per cent. of the total trade, while that with Africa declined in value from Rs. 8·49 lakhs to Rs. 5·79 lakhs. Of the European countries, France,

Germany and Belgium, the last named of which gets the credit of part of the German trade, were responsible for 10·17 per cent., 6·46 per cent. and 5·34 per cent. of the total trade respectively, while of the Asiatic countries Japan claimed 5·39 per cent.

Coasting trade.

52. The aggregate coasting trade amounted to Rs. 1,553 lakhs and was the largest in the decade, showing an advance of 13 per cent. Food grains represented 41 per cent. of the total with a value of Rs. 647 lakhs. Burma's predominance as a source of rice and mineral oil for Indian consumption accounted for Rs. 452 lakhs or 30 per cent. of the total.

Shipping.

53. The total number of vessels engaged in foreign trade, that entered and cleared was 3,148 with an aggregate burden of 3,863,133 tons as against 3,367 and 4,009,807 tons in the previous year. The average tonnage per steamer increased from 1,226 to 1,262 tons. The number of vessels under the British flag, which entered and cleared excluding Native craft was 2,198 with an aggregate burden of 3,341,966 tons; while that under foreign flags was 179, which is an increase of 4 vessels although the aggregate burden was nearly 2 per cent. less.

Buildings and Roads.

Part II, paras. 286 to 288.

54. There were three hundred and one buildings completed or in progress during the year. The Agricultural College at Coimbatore was practically finished and was opened by His Excellency the Governor in July 1909. The work on the Kolab Bridge was abandoned and arrangements were made to bridge the Indravati river instead. Good progress was also made with the Bezwada and Salem water-works. An estimate for dredging and for a marine survey for the port of Tuticorin was sanctioned, and a scheme to improve the port of Calicut was decided upon. The value of the outturn at the Presidency Workshops in Madras declined slightly, but that at the Dowlaishweram and Bezwada workshops increased. A considerable amount of work was done in the technical section of the Chief Engineer's office in the standardization of structural details and the preparation of types of bridges.

Railways.

Part II, paras. 289 to 299.

55. There are no lines of railway under the direct control of the Madras Government. The Tanjore District Board Railway and the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway are, however, subject to general control by them. There was an addition to open mileage during the year of 2·84 miles, the extension from Nagalapuram to Fort Wall on the Sandur-Kanevehalli section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The open mileage within the Presidency at the end of the year 1909–1910 consisted of 1,689·30 miles broad gauge, 1,950·91 miles metre gauge, 68·47 miles narrow gauge and 155·16 miles of District Board Railways which were also metre gauge. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the South Indian Railway Company and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company share between them the management of the greater portion of the total length of railways. A line 54·87 miles long from Dharmapuri to Hosur and another 6 miles long from Fort Wall to Kanevehalli are under construction by the South Indian Railway Company and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company respectively.

56. Surveys for the following lines were completed during the year:—(1) From Yerragudipad to Nandyal, a distance of 71½ miles; (2) from Nandyal to Atmakur, a distance of 30 miles; (3) from Trichinopoly to Ramnad with a branch from Dévakótai to Arantangi, a distance of 132 miles; (4) from Virudupatti to Ramnad, a distance of 66 miles; (5) from Chinna Salem to Ulundurpettai, a distance of 33 miles; and (6) from Ramnad to Kilakarai, a distance of 11·06 miles. Surveys for the following lines were in progress:—(1) from Rajahmundry to Sironcha, a distance of about 200 miles; (2) from Erode to Nanjangod with a branch from Satyamangalam to Méttupálaiyam, a distance of 150 miles; (3) from

Karaikudi to Arantangi, a distance of 18 miles; and (4) from Suramangalam to Salem and Salem to Atur, a distance of 36 miles. Two alternative schemes for connecting the mainland with the island of Rámésvaram are under consideration. The drivers on the broad-gauge section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway struck work about the middle of 1909, but order was soon restored. The Calcutta-Madras Mail was derailed between Minjur and Ennore on the 19th June 1909, the accident resulting in the death of 15 passengers. The elimination of the level-crossings on the South Indian Railway in the Madras City, by the substitution of over-or under-bridges is under consideration. The District Board Railways in Tanjore and Kistna yielded net profits of 5·62 and 8·51 per cent., respectively.

Madras Tramways.

57. During the year the mileage of the Madras Electric Tramways was 12 miles and 7 furlongs. The cars ran 1,277,609¼ miles and carried 13,056,166 passengers.

Canals.
Part II, paras. 300 and 301.

58. The value of goods and the number of persons carried on all canals showed a considerable increase. There was, however, a decrease in the gross ton-mileage.

Irrigation.
Part II, paras. 302 to 319.

59. The outlay on irrigation works during the year 1909–1910 amounted to Rs. 66·26 lakhs against Rs. 65·09 lakhs in the previous year. The area charged as irrigated including first and second crops under all classes of irrigation works was 6,742 thousands of acres exclusive of the acreage under class IV works in the Chingleput district. The total revenue realised was Rs. 245 lakhs excluding the revenue from class IV works in the Chingleput district against Rs. 249·86 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure under class I "Major Protective Works" was Rs. 36,356, of which Rs. 30,085 was incurred on the Venkatapuram tank project which was under execution. The Rushikulya system is the only one in operation under this head. The area charged as irrigated and the revenue derived from this system were 106,095 acres and Rs. 1,93,168, respectively. The expenditure on "Major Productive Works" was Rs. 9·02 lakhs. This was chiefly incurred on the Nagavalli river project, Kistna delta system, Divi pumping project, Shatiatope anicut system, Cauvery delta and Periyar systems. The area charged as irrigated under this class of works was 3,313 thousands of acres against 3,341 thousands of acres in the previous year. The revenue derived showed a decrease of Rs. 1,21,054 compared with that of the previous year while the working expenses increased by Rs. 38,347. The profit after paying interest charges amounted to Rs. 49·74 lakhs which represents a return of 6·04 per cent. on the total capital outlay or 9·52 per cent., if the Kurnool Cuddapah canal be excluded. The capital outlay on class II "Minor Works and Navigation" amounted to Rs. 2·18 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated and the net revenue derived were 344 thousand acres and Rs. 4·78 lakhs, respectively, the working expenses being Rs. 2 73 lakhs. Up to the end of the year about 44·87 per cent. of the acreage under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under Tank Restoration Scheme had been investigated, the expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 5·87 lakhs. Two large projects—the Kistna reservoir and the Cauvery reservoir projects—were under investigation during the year.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General Revenue and Expenditure.
Part II, paras. 320 to 323.

60. The gross revenue of the Presidency under Imperial and Provincial funds in the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,614¾ lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 55 lakhs. Similarly the gross expenditure rose from 711½ lakhs in 1908–1909 to Rs. 745½ lakhs in 1909–1910. The surplus of the year thus amounted to Rs. 869¼ lakhs and exceeded that of 1908–1909 by 21 lakhs.

Imperial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 324 to 336.*

61. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 649 lakhs and exhibited an increase of 2 lakhs over those of the previous year owing mainly to the extension of irrigation, and to the collection of revenue suspended in previous years. The Customs revenue amounted to Rs. 60½ lakhs and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 8 lakhs owing to smaller exports of rice to Ceylon and to smaller imports of petroleum and cotton manufactures. The customs expenditure was almost the same in both years. The revenue from Salt amounted to Rs. 106¾ lakhs and was better than that of 1908–1909 by half a lakh. The charges fell by Rs. 1¾ lakhs owing to short expenditure on salt purchases and freight as the season was unfavourable for salt manufacture. The quantity of salt manufactured during the year was 84¼ lakhs of maunds against the average annual outturn of 106 lakhs of maunds. The total issues for home and inland consumption amounted to 114 lakhs of maunds or one lakh of maunds more than in 1908–1909. The stamp revenue rose from Rs. 108¼ lakhs to Rs. 115 lakhs. The increase is indicative of a continued increase in litigation and in monetary transactions. The charges were about Rs. ¼ lakh more than in the previous year. The Opium revenue increased by Rs. 2¾ lakhs owing to an increase in the selling rate. The receipts from Excise amounted to Rs. 256¾ lakhs or 12½ lakhs more than in the previous year owing mainly to increased rentals and to larger collections under tree-tax. The charges on account of collection were the same in both years, namely, Rs. 18 lakhs. The receipts from Income-Tax amounted to Rs. 31¼ lakhs against Rs. 30¼ lakhs in the previous year, while the expenses of its collection were almost the same as in the preceding year. The revenue derived from Forests amounted to Rs. 41¾ lakhs and was better than that in the previous year by 2¾ lakhs owing to the extension of departmental operations in firewood and sandalwood. The charges also rose by Rs. 4¼ lakhs to 33½ lakhs owing to the extension of departmental operations and to the acquisition of forest lands in Malabar.

Land Revenue. Customs. Salt. Stamps. Opium. Excise. Assessed Taxes. Forests.

62. The revenue and receipts from other Imperial sources amounted to Rs. 274¾ lakhs or Rs. 26¼ lakhs more than in the previous year. The increase was almost entirely in the net traffic receipts of State Railways. The expenditure under other Imperial heads amounted to Rs. 114¼ lakhs and was more than in 1908–1909 by Rs. 9½ lakhs owing to larger outlay on railway construction

Other Imperial Revenues.

Provincial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 337 to 341.*

63. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 120 lakhs on 1st April 1909 and closed with one of Rs. 131¾ lakhs on 31st March 1910. The transactions of the year thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 11¾ lakhs, the revenue of the year having amounted to Rs. 597½ lakhs and the expenditure therefrom to Rs. 585¾ lakhs.

64. The comparison of the accounts of the two years under "Land Revenue" is made in the Imperial section. The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 124 lakhs and exceeded those of 1908–1909 by Rs. 3¾ lakhs owing mainly to the introduction of the revised scale of establishments in Collectors' and Divisional offices and to larger expenditure on Settlement operations, and on Land Records establishments. Registration receipts amounted to Rs. 19¼ lakhs and were almost the same as in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 11¾ lakhs and exhibited an increase of half a lakh owing chiefly to the opening of additional Sub-Registry offices and to larger expenditure on clerical and menial establishments. The receipts under the other Provincial heads were less by Rs. 1½ lakhs owing to a smaller demand for jail-made tents and quinine and a reduction in their sale price, and to the absence of recoveries as in 1908–09 on account of additional police forces. On the other hand the expenditure under other Provincial heads was higher by a little over Rs. 17¼ lakhs owing chiefly to larger grants to local bodies, to increased outlay on protective works in the

Land Revenue. Registration.

Gódávari and Kistna rivers and on the construction of new buildings and to a larger supply of stationery to Public Departments in order to clear outstanding indents.

Local Funds.
Part II, paras. 342 to 355

65. The transactions of Local Funds under Act V of 1884 during the year under review, exclusive of debt transactions, resulted in a surplus of Rs. 7¼ lakhs against Rs. 3½ lakhs in 1908–09, the increase being due mainly to the realisation of arrear land cesses and of increased choultry rents, to larger contributions from Provincial funds and to smaller outlay on railway construction.

Village Service Fund, etc.

66. The receipts on account of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund amounted to Rs. 8¼ lakhs and exceeded those of 1908–1909 by Rs. 1½ lakhs owing to increased cess collections. The charges were also higher by Rs. 1¾ lakhs owing to the revision of village establishments. The transactions of the Bhadráchalam Estate Village Service Fund and the Irrigation Cess Fund are comparatively small and do not require special mention here.

Port and Marine Funds.

67. The receipts and charges of the Port, Pilotage and Landing and Shipping Funds amounted to Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 14 lakhs, respectively. The cash balance at the credit of the funds at the close of the year was Rs. ¼ lakh and the invested balance about Rs. 21½ lakhs. The Madras Coast Lights Fund closed with a very small balance in cash and over Rs. 2¾ lakhs in Government securities.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.
Part II, paras. 358 to 362.

68. The compulsory registration of births and deaths was in force in 3,558 towns and villages. The number of births registered during the year was 1,215,717, or 23,581 more than in the previous year. The birth-rate was 33·1 per mille as against 32·4 in 1908. The highest rate (39·2) was returned by Malabar. The number of deaths registered as well as the rate of mortality decreased. The latter was 21·8 per mille against 26·2 in the preceding year. The decrease was greatest in Malabar. The highest death-rate excluding Madras was returned by the Nilgiris (29·1). The total infantile mortality for the municipal areas averaged 229·3 per mille. About 39,500 people were carried off by cholera which was most virulent in Trichinopoly and Salem while small-pox was responsible for 18,862 deaths. Plague accounted for 3,844 deaths and fevers for 268,408 deaths. There were 99 Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 and they registered in all 90 births and 26 deaths of Europeans and Eurasians. The total number of baptisms increased while the number of burials declined. Fever, diarrhœa and dysentery were the chief causes of death.

Emigration and Immigration.
Part II, paras. 363 to 366.

69. During the year 1909, seven ships with 2,520 emigrants left for Natal. Emigration operations for Fiji which had been resumed in December 1908, continued up to January 1909 when one shipment of 215 persons was made. There was no emigration to Mauritius or the Seychelles. Eight ships returned with 2,351 emigrants from Natal and two with 554 emigrants from Mauritius. There were 11 deaths among emigrants returning from Natal and one among those returning from Mauritius. Fifty-four Madras emigrants who were put on board the S.S. "Sangola" at Fiji arrived at Calcutta, and after the usual inspection by the Government Inspecting Officers at that port were sent by rail to Madras. The savings brought by the emigrants who returned from Natal amounted to Rs. 2,30,265 as declared by them. The emigrants who returned from Mauritius were all paupers. The fees collected on the emigrants who embarked for Natal and Fiji during the year aggregated Rs. 6,891.

70. The total number of institutions at work at the end of the year was 630 with accommodation for 6,339 in-patients. They afforded medical relief to 5,967,587 patients of all classes and both sexes. The death-rate per cent. among in-patients was 5·49 against 6·25 in 1908. The diseases most commonly treated were malarial fever, worms, rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye, ear, digestive system, and skin, ulcers and injuries. The number and type of surgical operations recorded during the year were excellent and satisfactory. The total cost of the upkeep of these institutions was Rs. 21,68,647, and the average cost per patient treated was As. 6–13 during the year as against As. 5–10 in 1908.

Medical Relief. *Part II, paras. 367 to 370.*

71. The total population in the three asylums was 881 ; of these, 114 were cured and improved, 6 not improved, 13 were discharged otherwise, and 48 died leaving 700 at the close of the year. The commonest form of insanity was mania. These asylums were kept up at a total cost of Rs. 1,21,188–13–8 during the year under review, as against Rs. 1,19, 802–0–5 in 1908.

Lunatic Asylums. *Part II, para. 371.*

72. The minor sanitary works executed by local bodies consisted in the sinking and repair of wells, construction and repair of latrines, markets, slaughter-houses, drains, etc. All works of a sanitary nature estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 and upwards each were subject to the approval of the Sanitary Board. The water-works of Berhampur, Bezwada, Salem and Periyakulam, the extension of water-works at Gudiyáttam and certain improvements to those at Trichinopoly and Madura, and the construction of an experimental trench or gallery in connection with the proposed water-works at Tinnevelly, and of the Ootacamund drainage works were under execution by the Public Works Department during the year. The experimental artesian boring at Tanjore conducted by the Sanitary Engineer was abandoned as the quality of the water was condemned by the Director of the King Institute. The boring put down in connection with the Saidapet water-works was also unsuccessful. The conservancy staff and plant employed by Municipal Councils show a general improvement, but in many instances they are deficient in numbers and bad in quality. Night-soil conservancy is defective in many towns. Thirty additional public latrines were erected during the year. There are, however, very few latrines on standard designs and consequently public latrines are not so largely used as they might be. The private scavenging system was in operation in all the towns. There were 128,812 private latrines in 1909 against 112,754 in 1908, of which 97,826 were cleaned by municipal agency as compared with 95,933 in the previous year. The private scavenging service is still capable of considerable improvement and extension. The percentage of houses served by the municipality rose from 85·1 to 92·4, a satisfactory record. The profitable disposal of sewage has remained in very much the same state as in previous years. With the introduction of comprehensive drainage schemes which are contemplated in several of the larger municipalities, it is hoped that sewage farming will receive greater attention and the income derived therefrom will form a substantial addition to the municipal revenues.

Sanitation. *Part II, paras. 372 to 374.*

73. The vaccine operations performed by all agencies throughout the Presidency during the official year 1909–1910 amounted to 1,652,028 against 1,649,405 in the previous year. Of this number 1,447,328 were primary vaccinations and 204,700 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success in the former being 92·0 and in the latter 77·6. Infantile vaccinations amounted to 609,176. In municipal areas primary vaccinations amounted to 111,045 and re-vaccinations to 49,312, the

Vaccination. *Part II, paras. 375 to 377.*

percentage of success being 96·1, and 72·7, respectively. The average cost of each successful case vaccinated in the Presidency as a whole was As. 3-6. All operations were performed with the vaccine supplied by the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General.

74. The staffs in the Government First-grade Arts Colleges were strengthened with a view to meet the requirements of the new University Regulations. The Upper Secondary Examination was abolished, and the scheme for the award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates which was sanctioned by Government after the close of last year was introduced in January 1910. A special class for the training of graduates and under-graduates as teachers in the commercial group of the above scheme has been started as an experimental measure for three years in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut. Power to grant certain concessions in the matter of pay and travelling allowances to teachers and students who are selected to undergo a course of training in a training school or college or other institution, was delegated to the Director and to the Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils. No change of any importance was sanctioned either in the Grant-in-Aid Code or in the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

Madras University.
Part II, paras. 382 and 383.

75. New regulations for the Degree of Licentiate in teaching, for the titles in Oriental learning, for the establishment of University lectureships in the Honours Courses and for the institution of Research studentships were sanctioned by Government during the year. Changes were also made in the regulations dealing with the grouping and with the subjects of the courses for the Intermediate Examination. Seven colleges were affiliated in certain additional groups. The Inspection Commission visited eleven colleges. Under the scheme of vacation lectures, courses with demonstrations were given in history, geography, physics and chemistry. Over 4,800 books were acquired for the University library. There was a marked increase in the percentage of passed candidates in the English language division of the B.A. Degree Examination. The percentage of success in the various University Examinations taken together, however, fell further from 46·6 to 33·6 owing chiefly to the disastrous results of the last Matriculation Examination.

Collegiate Education.
Part II, paras. 384 to 388.

76. The number of Arts Colleges again decreased as also their strength owing to the closure of the college classes of the C.S.M. College, Madras, and the non-existence of such classes in the A.B.M. College, Ongole. All the professional colleges except the Training College, Rajahmundry, had an increased strength.

Secondary Education (Boys.)
Part II, paras. 389 to 391.

77. Public Secondary (Non-European) schools for boys fell further from 375 to 362, but the decrease in their number was more than made up for by the increase in their strength which is a healthy sign of consolidation among secondary schools. For the Upper Secondary Examination which was held for the last time in December last 812 candidates appeared—all males—and 111 passed. At the Matriculation Examination only 18·6 per cent. of the male candidates examined were successful, the largest number of failures being in English. Among the successful candidates were some who were specially treated by the Senate as having passed.

Elementary Education (Boys). *Part II, paras. 392 to 394.*

78. Public Elementary (Non-European) schools for boys numbered 23,260 and had on their rolls 854,137 pupils including 100,825 girls. Of these 162 schools with 18,981 pupils including 2,016 girls contained standards above the fourth. Taking both boys' and girls' schools together, the total number of boys under instruction in public elementary schools was 757,471 which represent 26·8 per cent. of the total male population of school age. Eighty-three per cent. of the schools continued to be under private management. There was a trifling increase to the number of elementary schools under the management of local and municipal boards.

Special Education. *Part II, paras. 395 to 403.*

79. The general control and the annual inspection of training schools were handed over to the Circle Inspectors during the year, the Inspector of European and Training Schools dealing with the curriculum and the certificate examinations and with large questions affecting the training schools as a whole. The number of teachers under training in training schools showed an increase. The three Medical schools together had fewer pupils on the rolls than last year. The transfer of schools of a strictly industrial character to the control of the Director of Industries accounts for the decrease in the number of pupils returned as having received instruction in technical or art subjects during the year.

Female Education. *Part II, paras. 404 to 407.*

80. Including private schools, there were 1,237 non-European schools for girls with a strength of 84,298. Including girls in boys' schools, there were in all 193,350 girls under instruction. Public secondary schools suffered both in their number and strength owing mainly to the transfer of some of them to the elementary list, but taking secondary and elementary schools together an increase was visible in both respects. The total number of girls under instruction in public elementary schools including girls in boys' schools was 172,088 which represent 5·9 per cent. of the total female non-European population of school age. At the Matriculation examination 17·9 per cent. of the female candidates examined were successful.

European Education. *Part II, paras. 408 and 409.*

81. Institutions for Europeans numbered 87 with 6,956 pupils, and of these 43 schools with 3,325 pupils were for girls. The total number of European pupils in all classes of institutions was 7,202 of whom 31, 49 and 38 were studying in Arts Colleges, Professional Colleges and training Schools, respectively. The conduct of the examinations under the Code of Regulations for European schools was placed under a Board during the year and the examinations were held for the first time under the revised curricula and syllabuses approved by Government. The results of the various examinations held under the Code were better than those of the previous year.

Private and Indigenous Schools. *Part II, para. 414.*

82. There was a large increase in the number and strength of private institutions. Proposals for the reorganization of the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, which is maintained from Chatram funds, so as to work it on modern lines have been sanctioned by Government since the close of the year.

General Statistics. *Part II, para. 379.*

83. The number of public institutions rose by 2·8 per cent. and their strength by 7·2 per cent. The percentage of males under instruction to the population of school age rose from 32·4 to 34·7 and the corresponding percentage for females rose from 6·3 to 6·8; the percentage of the number of scholars, both male and female, to the total population of school age also increased from 19·2 to 20·6.

Finance. *Part II, paras. 380 and 381.*

84. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 119·4 lakhs against Rs. 117·4 lakhs in 1908–1909. Of the entire expenditure on public schools, public funds met 46 per cent., fees 29 per cent., and other sources 25 per cent. The expenditure

from Provincial funds on schools for general education rose by nearly ten lakhs, owing to the fact that the subsidies which formerly were paid to local and municipal boards to enable them to pay grants to elementary schools were paid to the schools direct from Provincial funds.

Government Examinations.
Part II, para. 416.

85. There was a large decrease in the number of candidates both under "examined" and "passed" for the elementary grade of the Technical Examinations and in the percentage of subject passes for the Advanced grade. The number of examinees at the Special Test examinations increased slightly, but the percentage of "passed" to "examined" fell from 44·02 to 42·89. For the Précis-writing test 222 candidates were examined and 90 passed. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of about Rs. 9,500 in the receipts from fees and the commission on the whole worked at a profit of about Rs. 12,000 during the year.

Lawrence Asylum.
Part II, para. 417.

86. The boys did well at the European school examinations particularly the Middle school examination; but the results obtained by the girls were not so encouraging. The results of the Government Technical Examination in Drawing were good. The school had on its rolls 302 boys and 165 girls on the 31st December 1909, of whom 9 boys and 3 girls were day scholars.

The Reformatory School.
Part II, paras. 418 and 419.

87. The strength of the school rose from 208 to 231. Thirty-five pupils were discharged during 1909 and of these, 28 or 80 per cent. obtained employment against 75 per cent. in the previous year. The general health of the pupils continued to be satisfactory. The moral training of the pupils received due attention.

School of Arts.
Part II, paras. 420 to 423.

88. The pay and prospects of the staff of the school were improved and the temporary establishment attached to the school was placed on a permanent footing during the year. Owing to the closure of the morning and evening drawing classes, the number of pupils on the rolls fell from 477 to 368. At the Government Technical examinations 74 per cent. of the pupils that appeared from the school were successful. In future, pupils of the school who complete their course satisfatorily as tested by the examinations conducted by the officers of the school will be granted certificates of merit.

Libraries.
Part II, paras. 424 to 426.

89. The number of readers in the Connemara Public Library increased from 18,663 to 19,204. Of the 389 manuscript works added to the Oriental Manuscripts Library 260 were Sanskrit works. There has been a decrease both in the number of visitors and in the number of manuscripts consulted. This is, however, no indication of the lack of popularity of the institution.

Periodicals and Registration of Books.
Part II, paras. 427 and 428.

90. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 2,919, the highest figure on record. Of these, 443 works or 15 per cent, were educational in their aim. As in the previous year, the largest number of these works came under "Religion."

Government Museum.
Part II, paras. 430 to 438.

91. The Museum attracted a large number of visitors as usual, and there was an increase in the number of gosha females who visited it on the days set apart for them. The most noteworthy additions to the collections were two old cannon received from Trichinopoly and believed to have been taken from the French by the troops under the command of Major Stringer Lawrence on the 21st September 1753 at the "battle of the Sugar-loaf Rock," when the French were defeated with a loss of eleven guns; also numerous coins including two denarii from Coimbatore which are of considerable interest as they belong to types not previously represented in the Museum collection of Roman coins found in Southern India. The Marine Aquarium, the first institution of its kind in India, was opened to the public

on the 21st October 1909. In order to prevent overcrowding, a small charge is made for admission. The novelty of the display attracted large numbers of visitors, and there are signs that the institution is appreciated by the public.

Meteorology. *Part II, paras. 439 and 440.*

92. There were twenty-three observatories under the control of the Meteorologist. At Madras the chief work of the office consisted in the compilation of the daily weather report and of the rainfall returns. There were the same number of rain-recording stations other than observatories as there were in the previous year, and of those in the Presidency 91 per cent. were inspected.

Astronomy. *Part II, para. 441.*

93. At the Madras Observatory observations were mainly confined to those necessary for maintaining an accurate time service and this work was efficiently performed throughout the year. The Kodaikánal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar work but complete meteorological, magnetical, and seismometric records were also maintained.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology and Epigraphy. *Part II, paras. 442 to 445.*

94. The conservation of ancient monuments received attention at the hands of the Archæological Department, and the latter portion of the year was fully occupied with this branch of work. Besides the inspection of those monuments that were repaired by the Public Works Department, several others that deserved inclusion in the list were inspected. A volume on "Pallava Architecture" illustrated with numerous plates describing the early phase of Hindu architecture that succeeded that of the Buddhists was published by the Superintendent. A revised edition of the list of ancient monuments has been prepared. Excavations were conducted at various localities, in continuation of the operations of the previous year, the chief amongst them being the ruined Monastery on the hills at Ramathirtham in the Vizagapatam district. In addition to the buildings previously unearthed, some other structures, including long rows of cells for the monks, were excavated. Traces were also found of a clearly defined and broad pathway, which must have been the original principal way up the hills to the monastery. A large amount of work was done in connection with the investigation of the Treasure Trove cases that were brought to the notice of the Department.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical. *Part II, paras. 447 to 449.*

95. At the close of the year there were in all 262 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras. During the year five Indians were ordained deacons, and one European and four Indians were ordained priests by the Bishop of Madras, while the Bishop in Tinnevelly ordained three deacons and five priests, all of whom were Indians.

Stationery. *Part II, paras. 450 and 451.*

96. The value of the English and Indian stores received during the year was Rs. 11·15 lakhs against Rs. 9·34 lakhs in the previous year. The value of the stationery issued also increased by over two lakhs, the closing balance being thus slightly greater in value than the balance at the beginning of the year.

Government Presses. *Part II, paras. 452 to 458.*

97. There was a decrease in the total receipts of the year compared with those of 1908–1909 chiefly under "Sale of Publications" and "Advertisements". The total expenditure was also lower by nearly half a lakh of rupees owing to smaller purchases of plant and stores, to a decrease of 38 per cent. in the overtime charges and to decreases under nearly every other head except convict labour. The

quinquennial stock-taking of plant was completed during the year and resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,194 to book value. The average cost per standard page increased slightly at the Central Press. The cost as compared with 1908–1909 was less at the Penitentiary Branch and at the Ootacamund Branch. The cost per 1,000 impressions at the Central Press and for Secretariat and district work at the Ootacamund Branch was more than last year while at the Penitentiary Branch it was less. At the Penitentiary Branch a small foundry was started during the year.

Chemical Examiner's Department.
Part II, paras. 459 to 461.

98. The number of cases examined by the Chemical Examiner again increased. Of these over two hundred were cases of suspected human poisoning and about one hundred were cases of animal poisoning. Most of the remainder were general analyses and other work for various Government departments, Municipalities and private parties. There was a decrease in the percentage of detections to cases examined. The principal inorganic poisons employed were various compounds of arsenic and of mercury, and the organic poisons included aconite, alcohol, atropine, cerbera thevetia, morphine, opium, and quinine. The principal miscellaneous articles examined were explosives, petroleum, tonics, wines, essences, etc., for the Customs department; sugar, flour, meat, etc., for the Commissariat department; ghee for the Jail department; milk, water, soil, toddy residues and a variety of other articles for various Government departments, Municipalities and private parties.

Charitable Institutions.
Part II, paras. 462 to 464.

99. During the year under report there were 3,428 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an aggregate income of over 14 lakhs. The majority of these were maintained by the general public, and the remainder were supported or aided by Government and the local boards. Most of these institutions were intended for travellers, and in these in many cases cooked or uncooked food was provided as well as accommodation. Nearly one-fifth of the total number were intended exclusively for the feeding and accommodation of Brahmans and bairagis, and about half this number for the relief of paupers. The average number of people in receipt of relief daily was equivalent roughly to one in every thousand of the population, while nearly 12½ million persons were aided at all the institutions in the course of the year.

Muhammadans in the Service of Government.
Part II, para. 465.

100. Apart from appointments in the Public Works Department, the percentage of Government appointments held by Muhammadans was 14·55, an increase on the figure for the preceding year. As the proportion of Muhammadans to the total population according to the last census was only 6·42, it is clear that in point of numbers, they hold far more than their proportionate share of these appointments. At the same time most of the appointments held by them are in the lower grades of the various departments, by far the greater number being Police constables on Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a month.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 48 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

4. *Vide* pages 49 to 54 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

5. *Vide* pages 55 to 64 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Vide* pages 65 to 78 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7. *Vide* pages 79 to 93 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1901—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

8. *Vide* pages 94 to 101 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHANGE IN THE ADMINISTRATION. (1909–1910.)

9. His Majesty the King-Emperor having been pleased, under the provisions of section 2, sub-section (1) of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, to appoint Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkata Swetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili, to be an ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George, the Maharaja took his seat on the 24th March 1910, under the usual salute.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(M.E. 1084—16TH AUGUST 1908 TO 15TH AUGUST 1909.)

[Report on the Administration of Travancore State for the year M.E. 1084.]

[The Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manne Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is a Kshatriya; his age is 53 and he has no male heirs. The population of the State, according to the census of 1901, was 2,952,157. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,16,98,458. The annual tribute paid to the British Government is Rs. 8,10,652. The strength of the military force maintained by the State during the year was 1,351.]

General and Political.

10. The office of Diwan was in the hands of Mr. P. Rajagopala Chari, except from the 12th May to the 7th July 1909, when the Senior Diwan Peishkar was in charge. In November 1908 His Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, paid a visit to Travancore. The fifth session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was held on the 9th November 1908 and lasted 5 days.

Administration of the Land.

Land Revenue.

11. The current land revenue demand rose from Rs. 29,53,674 to Rs. 35,70,097; the arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,09,958 thus giving a total demand of Rs. 36,80,055; of this Rs. 35,09,610 were collected and Rs. 20,420 written off, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,50,025. Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 69,838 consisted of amounts which had been ordered to be recovered by future instalments, and Rs. 51,162 represented arrears of rent due from lands in Cochin which could not be recovered under the Regulation.

Coercion.

12. The number of demand notices issued fell from 67,078 to 51,956, and of distraints from 1,599 to 1,103. On the other hand sales increased from 301 to 413.

Revenue cases.

13. There was an improvement in the disposal of revenue cases generally, but the number of *puduval* cases in the Trivandrum division rose. The Darbar anticipates a substantial improvement in this respect, with the re-organization of taluk and village establishments.

Agricultural Loans.

14. There were only 2 applications for loans. Steps were taken to amend the Regulation with a view to remedying its defects.

Miscellaneous.

15. During the year, in the re-organization of the Padmanabhapuram division, a substantial improvement was made in the pay of village accountants and peons; the taluk and divisional establishments were reduced in numbers, while their salaries were substantially increased.

Survey.

16. The normal survey staff had to be supplemented by temporary hands as in the previous year. A surveyor was permanently appointed for each taluk in the Padmanabhapuram division for land records' work. Very little progress was made in maintenance work.

Settlement.

17. Of the four settlement parties working, two were amalgamated and one disbanded. A substantial reduction was also made in the subordinate staff, and the expenditure was reduced in consequence. The work of the department extended over the 6 taluks which had not been settled and over the *cherikals* in other taluks. It is anticipated that the operations of the department will be brought to a close before the end of the year 1085 M.E. A Special Officer was appointed to settle the boundaries of the lands claimed by the Poonjar chief.

Agriculture.

18. The department of Agriculture was re-organized during the year; experiments were conducted in respect of various crops and an officer was specially engaged in investigating the Cocoanut Palm Disease. Rinderpest continued to prevail.

Protection.

Legislation.

19. Four ordinary meetings and one special meeting of the Legislative Council were held during the year. Five regulations were passed, on the subjects of the establishment of Public Canals and Ferries, of the law relating to the Civil Courts, of Treasure Trove, of the amendment of the Police Regulations, and of Arms and Military Stores.

Police.

20. The total sanctioned strength of the force was 1,720 and the actual strength at the close of the year was 1,718, the sanctioned strength being increased to 1,735. There was one policeman to every 5 square miles, and to every 2,183 inhabitants. Deducting men employed in the reserve, and as guards, the effective strength was 1,420 at the close of the year, against 1,437 at the close of the preceding year. During the year 118 men were prosecuted of whom 10 were convicted and 22 under trial at the end of the year. Including arrears, the total number of cognisable cases for disposal was 3,844; of which, 1,702 were referred as false, 31 transferred to the undetected list, and 1,965 charged. The percentage of convictions to cases charged was 79 and of persons 60, against 85 and 63 in the preceding year. The percentage of property recovered also fell.

Criminal Justice.

21. The temporary Special First-class Magistrate's Court at Trivandrum, created in connection with the Chalai riot cases, was abolished during the year. The Second-class Magistrate's Court at Kottar was converted into a First-class Magistrate's Court. The Tahsildar Magistrate of Shertally was given first-class powers, as a tentative measure, and in lieu of a Court abolished a Stationary Second-class Magistrate was posted at Neyattinkaray.

22. The number of offences reported fell from 18,428 to 18,088, of which 14,618 were under the Penal Code. The percentage of conviction declined from 31 to 26, in respect of persons charged. The number of juvenile accused rose from 341 to 668, of whom 44 only were actually convicted. The total number of cases for disposal by the Magistracy, including arrears, was 18,791, of which all except 393 were disposed of. The average duration of cases remained the same as in the previous year. The Appellate Magistrates remained the same in number, and in the course of the year 1,320 appeals were disposed of by them; the average duration of an appeal being 20 days. In 58 per cent. of the appeals the order of the lower Court was confirmed, in 25 per cent. it was reversed and in 12 per cent. modified. In the Sessions Courts 102 cases, involving 370 persons, were disposed of. The average duration was the same as in the previous year. Fifty per cent. of the persons charged were convicted, and 3 were sentenced to death. Including arrears and appeals remanded the number of appeals for disposal was 328 as in the previous year, of which 308 were disposed of. The percentage of confirmation was only 48 per cent., of reversal 31 per cent. and of modification 17. The High Court disposed of 195 appeals and 525 revision cases.

Jails.

23. Six hundred and eight convicts were admitted into the Central Jail during the year, and the total strength was 1,066; 657 convicts were discharged. The number of under-trial prisoners fell again to 126. There were only 5 deaths in the prison hospital during the year. Total earnings for the year were estimated at Rs. 24,143 as against Rs. 23,583 in the previous year; expenditure increased by Rs. 11,498 to Rs. 65,712; the latter was mainly due to the purchase of new presses and printing accessories.

Civil Justice.

24. The total number of Civil Courts was the same as in the previous year. Three additional Judges and an additional Munsif were appointed temporarily in the year and the second Judge in the Quilon District Court was retained. Forty-seven thousand eight hundred suits and 2,916 appeals were filed during the year, showing very little variation from the figures of the previous year. Inclusive of arrears, re-admissions, etc., there were 35,455 ordinary and 25,608 small cause cases for disposal in the Munsif's Courts. Of these 22,994 ordinary and 24,155 small cause cases were disposed of, forming 77 per cent. of the total number for disposal. The average duration of contested cases rose to 7 months and 25 days. In the District Courts the number of suits for disposal was 1,549 ordinary suits of which 829 were concluded; and 39 out of 42 small causes were disposed of. The average duration of a suit rose to 13 months and 25 days, in the case of contested suits. The appeals preferred before the District Courts, inclusive of arrears, numbered 3,790, of which 2,768 were concluded, leaving an arrear balance of 1,022, a decrease of 711 on the previous year's figures. Before the High Court 413 first and 372 second appeals were instituted. The total number for disposal was 1,13[illegible] and 621 were disposed of; 65 cross-objections, 42 appeals from orders, 14re view petitions and 719 miscellaneous civil petitions were also heard. In the case of Munsif's decrees the percentages of confirmation and modification were 54 and 18, respectively against 55 and 17 in the preceding year. Twenty-seven Munsifs' decrees were restored by the High Court on second appeal. The percentages of confirmation, modification and reversion, in the case of District Court's decrees, were 49, 35 and 16 in the case of first appeals; 68, 12 and 20 in regard to second appeals. For the previous year the figures were, in first appeals, 45, 34 and 21; in second appeals 66, 14 and 20.

Registration.

25. The number of Sub-Registry offices remained the same; the total number of documents for registration, including arrears, was 220,692, of which 220,567 were registered. The aggregate value of the transactions amounted to Rs. 6,07,52,381, and the average value rose to Rs. 275. Receipts were Rs. 3,86,872 and expenditure Rs. 1,21,424.

Military.

26. The strength of the Brigade at the close of the year was 1,563. The general conduct of the men was good and the Brigade was reported efficient.

Marine.

Five hundred and fifty-one vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 458,063 called at the ports of the State during the year. A new pier is under construction at Alleppey. The receipts from port dues, etc., amounted to Rs. 23,736 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,423. The figures of the previous year were Rs. 34,875 and 13,855 respectively. The abolition of the pier-toll at Alleppey accounts for much of the decrease in receipts.

Production and Distribution.

27. The season was normal, the average rainfall gauged being the same as in the previous year. Prices of food-grains were more or less stationary. The total area of reserved forests was only increased by 2 square miles during the year, while that of reserved lands decreased by 3 square miles. The appointment of Reserve Settlement Officer has been abolished and the work transferred to the Divisional officer. Rs. 33,066 were spent on communications and buildings; composition of forest-offences realised Rs. 1,933. The total quantity of timber removed from the forests was 1,180,699 cubic feet, as against 930,175 in the preceding year. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 8,66,269, a great increase on the previous year. Expenditure also rose slightly to Rs. 5,90,968. The area under cardamoms at the close of the year was 19,022 acres, an increase of over 4,000 acres. Rs. 40,916 or 83 per cent. of the current demand was realised, and of the arrear balance of Rs. 24,410, Rs. 5,428 was recovered; while Rs. 18,774 was written off as irrecoverable. Expenditure was Rs. 34,440. This department is now under the Conservator of Forests.

Forests.

Cardamoms.

Factories.

28. There were at the end of the year 54 factories in the State. Of these, 33 were tea-manufacturing factories, and the remaining were, severally, for the manufacture of tiles and bricks, for the manufacture of cotton and coir yarn, for the extraction of cocoanut oil and for the husking of paddy. The total number of operatives at work was 3,909, including 606 women and 1,012 children.

Trade.

29. The value of exports rose from Rs. 2,21,24,932 to Rs. 2,94,09,700 and that of imports from Rs. 1,01,66,544 to Rs. 2,54,61,273. There was some decrease in the amount of external trade that was carried on by sea, owing to the want of

facilities for landing and shipping cargo at Alleppey. The trade in the produce of the cocoanut tree, which formed 73 per cent. of the export trade showed an increase of over Rs. 48 lakhs in value, and there was an increase in the value of rice and paddy imported owing to the high prices that prevailed. Of the entire trade 96·82 per cent. was with British India.

Public Works.

30. The total expenditure under the head of Public Works rose to Rs. 23,79,300 as against Rs. 20,16,641 in the previous year. The expenditure on the Kodayar works during the year was Rs. 5,27,978, making a total capital outlay on these works of Rs. 54,42,157 to date. On communications expenditure rose from Rs. 6,31,203 to Rs. 7,26,142, and on irrigation from Rs. 4·97 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs. The expenditure on the Maramat department including expenditure on the establishments maintained at the Palace and other Sirkar buildings amounted to Rs. 2,92,003 against Rs. 2,91,653 in the previous year.

Railway.

The Shencotta-Quilon Railway continued to work at a loss, the State having to pay Rs. 1,88,054 in guaranteed interest.

Anchal.

There were 181 offices and 189 letter-boxes against 175 and 165 in the preceding year. The total number of covers posted was 7,783,125 against 6,802,740, showing an increase of 980,385. Of these 299,362 were official. The receipts of the department were Rs. 81,393 and the expenditure Rs. 1,13,953.

Revenue and Finance.

31. Excluding debt heads, the total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,16,98,458 against Rs. 1,05,32,128 in the preceding year; while expenditure stood at Rs. 1,11,89,962 against Rs. 1,04,75,218, the year thus closing with a balance of more than five lakhs of rupees more than in the previous year. Land revenue yielded Rs. 35,09,610 as against Rs. 30,11,360. The increase under the head of Salt was small, only Rs. 26,286. Excise and Customs showed an increase of over one, and of two and a half lakhs, respectively. The increase under Forests was also considerable, while that under Stamps was slight, in comparison.

Vital Statistics.

32. The number of births registered was 57,241 as against 52,321, in the last year. The number of deaths was 39,266 against 48,314. The rates work out at 19·41 and 13·24 per mille, respectively. There was a general absence of malaria and epidemics and the number of patients treated in the 21 hospitals and 22 dispensaries maintained by the State fell from 642,163 to 523,534. The percentage of mortality among in-patients was 4. The expenditure on State institutions rose from Rs. 3,06,683 to Rs. 3,19,080. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 133,630, of which 42 per cent. were verified by the inspecting staff. The Town Improvement Committees continued their work in the towns of Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam.

Education.

33. The changes introduced during the year in the department were as follows:—The department was placed under a Director of Public Instruction. The number of ranges was reduced from 3 to 2 and the number of Inspectors was also reduced similarly. The number of districts as well as the number of Assistant Inspectors remained the same, viz., 12. The posts of Sub-Assistant Inspectors were abolished. The appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' Schools was sanctioned and the Inspectress was also given four Assistants. The total number of schools fell from 3,573 to 3,448. The decrease was almost wholly in the private unaided schools. The number of pupils fell from 206,346 to 206,017. The gross receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,73,729 and Rs. 7,53,335, respectively, as against Rs. 1,67,646 and Rs. 7,30,530 in the previous year. The total expenditure was distributed as follows:—12·6 per cent. for collegiate education, 21·5 per cent. for secondary education, 46·6 per cent. for elementary education, 9·7 per cent. for special education, 6·6 per cent. for direction and inspection and 3 per cent. for miscellaneous items. Roughly speaking, 2 out of every 3 boys and one girl in 4 of the school-going age are attending school; in this calculation 15 per cent. of the population has been assumed to be of the school-going age. Of the total attendance, 63 per cent. were Hindus, 32 per cent. Christians and 5 per cent. Muhammadans. The number of High Schools remained the same and the strength decreased slightly. The Middle Schools rose in number and in strength. Two demonstrators in Physics and Chemistry were newly appointed and a lectureship in Logic and English was sanctioned at the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

COCHIN STATE.

(M.E. 1084—16TH AUGUST 1908 TO 15TH AUGUST 1909.)

[*Report on the Administration of Cochin for the year M.E. 1084.*]

[His Highness Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Rajah of Cochin, is a Kshatriya by caste. He is 57 years of age and has male heirs. He was educated privately in English, Sanskrit and Malayalam. The Raja pays a tribute of Rs. 2,00,089 and maintains a military force of 290 men. According to the census of 1901 the population of the State is 812,025. The gross revenue of the State is estimated at Rs. 40,55,827.]

General and Political.

34. His Highness the Raja, as usual, spent a few weeks in Coonoor and also made a short stay at his country residence at Kanjirapalli and at Trichur. The office of Diwan was held throughout the year by Mr. A. R. Banerji, I.C.S. The State was visited by His Excellency the Governor of Madras in October 1908, and by His Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, in November.

Administration of the Land.

Land Revenue.

35. The total receipts from land revenue were Rs. 10,73,645 which was 99·5 of the demand. Of the arrears Rs. 16,675, Rs. 1,770 were written off and Rs. 6,349 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,556. The revenue was realised with greater ease than in the last year. Movable property was actually brought to sale by distraint only in two cases. The new settlement was introduced in the taluk of Talapilli, and thus the revenue settlement of the whole State was brought to a close.

Protection.

Legislation.

36. Eight new regulations were passed and two bills, one of which was for the introduction of municipal institutions into the State, were under consideration at the close of the year. The commission appointed to enquire into the relations between landlords and tenants submitted its report which was under the consideration of the Darbar at the end of the year.

Police.

37. The scheme of reorganisation of the Police department sanctioned in the previous year was given effect to in its entirety from the beginning of the year. The sanctioned strength of the police force, namely, 63 officers and 477 men was maintained throughout the year. The number of departmental punishments rose from 403 to 409. Policemen were criminally prosecuted in 18 cases, but only one case ended in conviction. The number of grave crimes charged by the police was 281, and of these 71·92 per cent. ended in conviction. The percentage of lost property recovered fell from 40·14 to 34·44. The average duration of investigation of cases under the Penal Code rose from 18·43 to 19·99 days. There was a decrease in the amount of grave crime and an increase in security cases.

Criminal Justice.

38. The separation of the judicial from the executive functions, under which there was a full-time District Magistrate for the whole State, worked well. The post of Registrar-Magistrate of Cranganur was abolished and a separate full-time Magistrate was appointed. The total number of cases for disposal by the Magistrates was 3,062, of which 3,008 were disposed of; of the latter, 70·5 per cent. related to offences under the Penal Code. Of the 5,270 persons accused in the cases decided, 1,857 were convicted, 3,360 were discharged or acquitted and 53 were committed or referred to higher courts. The District Magistrate had for disposal 246 appeals and all of them were decided. The Sessions Courts received and disposed of 13 appeals. The expenditure under Criminal Justice rose from Rs. 36,293 to Rs. 37,457.

Civil Justice.

39. The judicial department was reorganised with effect from the beginning of the year. The pay of the Chief Court Judges was raised and made progressive. Two grades of District Judges were created, and the number of District Munsifs was increased. The total number of suits, original and appellate, for disposal was 10,179, of which 9,240 were decided. The number of cases decided by the Munsifs was 426 less than the number for disposal during the year. The average duration of ordinary contested suits in the munsifs' courts was 93 days, and in the district courts 209 days. Of the munsifs' decrees against which appeals were filed, 53·8 per cent. were confirmed against 44·6 in the case of district courts. There were 622 ordinary appeals for disposal by the district Judges, of which 451 were decided. The disposal by the Chief Court in the year under report was, with the exception of last year, the highest on record. The receipts on account of civil justice were Rs. 2,16,761, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,01,228.

Prisons.

40. The number of jails during the year was seven as in last year. The average number of convicts in prison daily in the Central Jail fell from 133·62 to 121·73. The cost of the Central jail at Ernakulam fell from Rs. 17,655 to Rs. 15,671, and the average net expenditure per head fell from Rs. 99 to Rs. 98. The total cost of the subsidiary jails was Rs. 2,000.

Registration.

41. The aggregate number of documents registered during the year was 45,331 against 43,996 in the previous year. Of these 98·8 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation. Registration was refused in 105 cases. The net revenue was Rs. 43,205, an increase of Rs. 1,605 on the preceding year's figure.

42. The total cost of the military establishment for the year was Rs. 37,708 and it was maintained in an efficient state. The Band was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Excise Revenue.

Marine.

43. One hundred and thirty-five vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 100,369 tons entered and cleared at the Sirkar port of Malipuram. The collection under port dues amounted to Rs. 10,469.

Production and Distribution.

Forests.

44. An officer of the State forest service was deputed for training at Oxford and in Germany. The forest settlement work was completed and 112 blocks finally notified as reserved. The question of the transport of Cochin produce from Adirapilli through Travancore forests was satisfactorily settled between the two Darbars. Fifty-two forest cases were put before the magistrates and 38 convictions were obtained. A large extent of forest which has no capital value was assigned for rubber cultivation during the year. The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 5,13,871 to Rs. 8,37,046 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 4,36,557 to Rs. 3,06,513. The quantity of timber transported by the tramway rose to 23,522 candies. The expenditure on it fell from Rs. 5,02,017 to Rs. 2,13,757 in the year under report. There were no liabilities outstanding at the close of the year. The total booked outlay to the end of the year is Rs. 22·31 lakhs.

Agriculture.

45. The Agricultural department continued its working on the same lines as in the previous year. Farm operations were gradually extended with satisfactory results. The first Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held, in conjunction with a Cattle Show, during the year, at a cost of Rs. 2,538. The entire allotment for Agricultural Loans was utilised.

Season and rainfall.

46. The season was on the whole favourable to agriculture, though untimely rains did damage to the *kole* cultivation. The mean rainfall recorded at the seven stations in the State was 102·84 inches as against 120·47 in the previous year.

Trade.

47. The total value of exports at the Sirkar port of Malipuram was Rs. 9,725 and that of imports Rs. 17,610; both showing considerable increase on the figures for the previous year.

Public Works.

48. Four hundred and fifty miles of road were maintained as in the previous year, and there was a decided improvement in their condition. A private irrigation system was acquired at a cost of Rs. 97,177. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 3,85,978 to Rs. 4,59,069.

Railway.

49. The booked capital expenditure on the railway to the end of the year was Rs. 69,77,260; the gross earnings during the year were Rs. 4,44,076 and, deducting from this the working expenses of Rs. 2,45,773, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,98,303, which represents 2·8 per cent. on the capital outlay, as against 1·96 in the previous year. The new working agreement with the South Indian Railway Company was concluded, and proved more favourable to the Darbar than the previous one with the Madras Railway.

Anchal.

50. One anchal office was closed during the year. The receipts increased from Rs. 11,581 to Rs. 11,909 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 19,503 to Rs. 17,429. The Darbar have been considering the question of leasing the anchal to the Imperial Post Office, and hope to be able to take action in the matter soon.

Revenue and Finance.

51. The total receipts and expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 40,55,827 and Rs. 33,55,675, respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 33,52,452 and Rs. 37,49,840. The receipts for the year are the highest yet on record. A Sinking Fund was organised during the year to liquidate the State Debenture Loans and at the close of the year it had Rs. 3,69,050 to its credit. As the result of these and other transactions, the net liability at the close of the year was reduced from Rs. 22,77,280 to Rs. 15,77,128.

Customs. 52. In addition to the amount of Rs. 1,10,500 received from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention, there was a miscellaneous collection of Rs. 101.

Salt. 53. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 229,298 maunds or 153 maunds more than the quantity sold in the previous year. Receipts rose from Rs. 3,55,624 to Rs. 3,56,819. The average consumption per head of population was practically stationary.

Tobacco. 54. The system of tobacco administration was changed. Licenses on fixed fees were abolished and the auction system was introduced. Receipts rose in consequence to Rs. 2,45,592, but the Darbar is satisfied that there was no rise in price to the consumer as the result of this measure.

Excise. 55. The total revenue from Abkári rose from Rs. 1,93,758 to Rs. 2,24,015. The opium revenue fell from Rs. 22,772 to Rs. 22,642.

Stamps. 56. Stamp revenue increased from Rs. 3,38,753 to Rs. 3,81,563, and the expenditure declined from Rs. 32,189 to Rs. 26,498.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. 57. The total number of births and deaths registered during the year was 15,513 and 10,738, respectively. The mortality from cholera showed a marked decrease. There were 20 medical institutions in the State as compared with 17 in the preceding year, consisting of 11 hospitals, 7 dispensaries and two asylums. Of 4,471 in-patients 274 or 6·13 per cent. died. The number of out-patients treated was 226,824, a slight decline. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 75,057 to Rs. 80,764.

Sanitation. 58. The Chief Medical Officer was also made Chief Sanitary Officer. The expenditure on sanitation and conservancy rose from Rs. 23,736 to Rs. 43,168.

Vaccination. 59. The number of vaccine operations increased from 28,004 to 34,065; of which 89·09 per cent. were successful.

Instruction. 60. Primary education was made free for girls and members of the backward classes in the State during the year. A special Education Officer was appointed. The number of Sirkar and aided elementary schools rose from 57 and 189 to 75 and 239, respectively. The number of unaided schools fell from 1,352 to 807. The number of pupils in all schools was 51,825, of whom 36,789 were boys and 15,036 girls. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,78,213 as against Rs. 1,36,956 in the preceding year.

General Administration. 61. Arrangements were made for the organisation of a Central Record for the whole State. Progress was made in the drafting of the State manual, and materials were prepared for the second volume of "The Cochin Tribes and Castes."

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1319—1ST JULY 1909 TO 30TH JUNE 1910.)

[*Report on the Administration of Pudukkóttai for fasli 1319.*]

[His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkóttai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivaite by religion. He is 34 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440. The gross revenue is estimated at 15·21 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and 19 men of the Raja's body-guard. The Collector of Trichinopoly is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

General and Political. 62. The continued ill-health of the Raja necessitated his remaining in Europe throughout the fasli under report. The *personnel* of the State Council remained unchanged except for a period of two and a half months at the end of the fasli when Mr. Bracken was absent on leave, and Mr. A. M. A. C. Galletti di Cadilhac, I.C.S., acted for him.

Administration of the Land. 63. The actual receipts under the head of "Land Revenue" amounted to Rs. 9,31,104 against a revised budget estimate of Rs. 8,20,000, and Rs. 10,28,550 actuals for the previous fasli. The decrease in the receipts is due to shortage in the collection of kist consequent on failure of the crops in parts of the State. Prices continued high, but there was a fall in the prices of staple food grains in sympathy with the fall in the adjoining districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

The total land revenue demand was Rs. 8,87,389 against Rs. 9,19,622 in the previous fasli. Excluding quit-rents not brought to revenue account, and miscellaneous revenue, the current land revenue demand was Rs. 8,31,754, of which Rs. 7,52,921 or 90·52 per cent. were collected against a percentage of 94·74 in fasli 1318. Further progress was made with the collection of old arrears which amounted to Rs. 4,45,932 in the case of land revenue other than quit-rent. Of this sum Rs. 1,08,064 were collected and Rs. 60,091 were written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,77,777. A special jamabandi for the settlement of old arrears was held by the State Superintendent between the months of September and April at fifteen centres. The percentages of collection, remission and uncollected balance were 33·59, 29·11 and 37·30, respectively. Remissions varied very considerably according to the means of the pattadar and the period for which the arrear was overdue. The actual demand of quit-rent arrears was Rs. 92,297, of which Rs. 18,312 were collected and Rs. 8,615 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 65,370. There were 132 cases of sale of immovable property and 8 cases of sale of movable property. Rs. 2,085 were advanced as loans for well-sinking and Rs. 500 for house building. The expenditure under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,02,347 or 11·5 per cent. of the current demand, as against 10·73 per cent. in the previous fasli. Land Revenue administration was overshadowed throughout the fasli by revenue settlement. Pending the introduction of the new settlement no administrative reforms of importance were undertaken, but the ground was prepared for the general revision of village establishments which will take place concurrently.

Old arrears.

64. The whole revenue survey and land records staff was engaged throughout the fasli in work connected with the transfer of registry of holdings. Arrangements were made for the training of a Land Records Deputy Tahsildar, and two Survey Schools were held for the training of Revenue Inspectors and Karnams. The full sanctioned strength of the Settlement Party was at work throughout the fasli. The classification of Kolattur taluk was practically finished by May. Progress was more rapid, the average rate being 148 acres a day as against 106 in the previous fasli. The total cost of operations under the three heads of Revenue Survey and Land Records, Inam Settlement and Revenue Settlement was Rs. 34,484.

Survey and Settlements.

65. In the Manovarti jaghir which is under State management the current demand was Rs. 30,646, which was collected in full. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 1,71,563, of which Rs. 23,072 represents the net income of the fasli. The amalgamation of the Jaghir with the rest of the State for administrative purposes is under consideration.

Manovarti Jaghir.

66. Five Regulations were passed in the fasli under review, among them one providing for the appointment of village panchayats for the management of local affairs in unions or groups of villages outside the limits of Pudukkóttai town; and one consolidating the provisions of the law relating to the Chief Court, and providing for the appointment of two appellate Judges for the decision of second appeals. The Police force within the State, which is under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, consists of one Deputy Superintendent, three Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors and 259 Head Constables and men. The actual strength was 11 below the sanctioned strength at the close of the fasli. The general conduct of the force, judging by the punishments, showed no improvement, but there were more rewards given for good work. There was a slight decrease in the number of crimes of all sorts reported during the fasli, from 2,006 to 1,965. The percentage of detection was 92 as against 93 in the previous fasli. Of the cases under the Penal Code dealt with by the Police, 44 per cent. were detected against 52 per cent. in fasli 1318. There was a slight improvement in the percentage of property recovered. Three cases of murder or culpable homicide were registered, but evidence could not be procured in any one of them. Of the four cases of dacoity reported two remain entirely undetected. Of eleven cases committed to the sessions ten were disposed of in the fasli and seven ended in conviction. The total number of cases for disposal by the Magistracy was 3,736, an increase of 31 on the figures for the previous fasli. Of these cases 98·07 were disposed of as against 97·81 in fasli 1318, leaving a balance of 72 cases. The percentage of convictions fell from 57·95 to 53·37. This decrease was marked in cases under the Penal Code charged by the Police. The average duration of cases rose slightly. The Chief Court disposed of 22 appeals in all out of 23; in 9 of

Protection.
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these the sentence was confirmed and in 13 modified or reversed. In the Court of the Chief Magistrate 71 appeals were disposed of and in 46 cases the original decision was confirmed. Crime on the whole was neither heavy nor serious.

Prisons. At the beginning of the fasli there were 63 persons (including lunatics) in confinement, of whom five were females. Admissions in the fasli amounted to 394 against 505 in the previous fasli. Fifty-eight prisoners, including four females were in confinement at the close of the fasli. The value of the extra-mural and intra-mural labour at the Central Jail increased from Rs. 768 to Rs. 1,541, the largest figure on record. The expenditure on prisons fell from Rs. 9,423 to Rs. 9,267.

Civil Justice. 67. The total number of suits instituted rose from 8,118 to 9,887. The total number for disposal was 10,520 against 8,741 in the previous fasli. Of these 9,656 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 864 suits pending at the end of the fasli. The number of regular suits for disposal by the Chief Court rose from 2,534 to 3,152; of which 2,612 were disposed of against 2,231 in fasli 1318. The number of contested suits rose, and the average duration of a contested suit from 124 days to 150. The number of regular appeals filed fell from 191 to 148. The total number for disposal was 228. Of these 70 per cent. were disposed of as against 65·4 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The average duration of appeals rose from 160·49 days to 215·6. There was generally considerable increase in litigation. The total expenditure under the head of courts of law increased from Rs. 45,507 to Rs. 48,792.

Registration. 68. There was a slight decrease in the number of registrations relating to immovable property from 18,736 to 18,160. In the case of registrations relating to movable property there is a decrease from 3,610 to 2,449, which is accounted for by the fact that simple bonds and promissory notes are exempt from compulsory registration under Regulation III of 1909. Though the aggregate number of documents registered decreased, the aggregate value was almost the same as in the previous fasli. Receipts and expenditure of the department both declined.

Military. 69. The strength of the force remained the same as in the previous fasli. The total expenditure on the force including the band was Rs. 29,572 against Rs. 28,494 in the previous fasli.

Production and Distribution. 70. From the agricultural point of view the fasli was disappointing. The monsoon started well in August, but fell off, and the total rainfall, 28·32 inches, was below the average. Consequently the yield of dry crops was almost everywhere below the average and in parts practically nothing. Wet crops fared rather better. It was thought advisable in December to take steps to prevent all possibility of local distress, and one or more irrigation works were started near every village in the affected areas.

Forests. 71. The total receipts under the head of Forests excluding arrears rose from Rs. 35,046 to Rs. 45,783. The total expenditure also rose from Rs. 19,080 to Rs. 21,095. There were 1,067 forest offence cases of which two were sent for trial before magistrates and 1,040 disposed of departmentally. That the increase of revenue has not been obtained by overworking the natural resources of the State is clear from the fact that for every acre of casuarina wood felled, four acres have been

Public Works. newly planted. The total expenditure on Public Works rose from Rs. 1,87,362 to Rs. 2,38,083, although the expenditure fell considerably short of the revised estimate for the fasli. There was increased expenditure under irrigation, and tolerable progress was made in the northern division, but there is much yet to be done before the irrigation sources of the State are brought into a fair state of repair. A system of minor irrigation was started during the fasli with some success. The workshops and stores of the Public Works department were completely reorganised and British methods of work and the system of accounts were introduced.

Revenue and Finance. 72. The fasli opened with a balance of Rs. 19·22 lakhs. The total receipts including those under debt heads were Rs. 17·81 lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 16·61 lakhs. There was thus a closing balance, including debt heads, of Rs. 20·65 lakhs. The heads of receipts that showed an increase on the figures of the previous fasli were stamps, assessed taxes, forest, and civil works; under the other heads of receipt there was a decrease. Thus the total receipts for the fasli excluding Debt Heads fell short of the actuals of the previous fasli by Rs. 41,640, but exceeded the revised budget estimate considerably. The actual expenditure

rose from Rs. 11·57 lakhs to Rs. 14·12 lakhs, the chief items contributing to this increase being land revenue, political, civil works and general administration. There was an extraordinary item under the head "Political" and there was a large outlay on irrigation and other public improvements and on the entertainment of a special settlement staff under the head of "Land Revenue."

Vital Statistics

73. The public health was fairly satisfactory. There were sporadic outbreaks of cholera and small-pox, but the mortality from the former disease was less by half than in the preceding fasli. The birth rate fell from 22 55 to 22·05 per mille of the census population and the death rate from 21·29 to 19·39. Registration is however defective. **Medical relief.** The number of in-patients in the Town hospital increased from 568 to 662 and the daily average attendance from 30·69 to 37·08. The number of out-patients gave a daily average of 236·6. The attendance at all but two of the nine rural dispensaries increased, and the total number of persons treated in these dispensaries rose from 47,481 to 56,952. The number of patients at the dispensary for women and children increased from 13,352 to 14,472. The total expenditure under the head of "Medical" was Rs. 59,503. **Vaccination.** Including 449 re-vaccinations, 13,296 cases were vaccinated, an increase of 714. 99·15 per cent. of the vaccinations are reported to have been successful. The average cost of each successful operation was As. 3–7 as compared with As. 3–11 in fasli 1318 and As 4–2 in fasli 1317. **Town water-supply.** The Town water-supply scheme was completed in all essentials, and water was first pumped into the service reservoir on the 25th March. A supply of filtered water was not, however, available to the general public till the close of the fasli, by which time pipe laying through the main portion of the town was completed. A scheme for extending the supply to the suburbs of the town has been drawn up in outline, but the project will not be undertaken till the Darbar have had time to observe the working of the existing system. The total cost of the scheme up to the close of the fasli, including Rs. 4,341 spent in fasli 1318, has been Rs. 89,071.

Education.

74. The two State lower secondary schools at Trimiem and Alangudi were reorganised and the scale of pay of the teachers revised. The number of State primary schools increased from 108 to 111 but there was a fall in the number of aided schools. The number of boys receiving education in all schools is reported as 9,741 against 10,469 in the previous fasli. The number of girls increased from 637 to 738. In addition to ordinary schools there were two special institutions, the Tamil Patasala with 15 pupils and the Weaving School with 7 pupils under the direction of an instructor from Chingleput. The total expenditure on education, exclusive of the college, increased from Rs. 32,914 to Rs. 38,876.

BANGANAPALLE STATE. (1909–1910.)

[Report on the Administration of the Banganapalle State for the official year 1909–1910.]

[Nawab Saiyid Ghulam-Ali-Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalle, is a Muhammadan of the Shiah sect. His age is 36 and he has male heirs. He was educated privately at Banganapalle and is acquainted with Urdu, Telugu and English. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 32,264. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs 2·75 lakhs. The Collector of Kurnool is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

Political and General.

75. The State was administered by the Nawab, with the assistance of his Diwan, during the year under review.

Administration of the Land.

76. The actual receipts under the heads Land Revenue, Jodi and quit-rent and Other receipts amounted to Rs. 1,98,329 as against a Budget estimate of Rs. 2,02,500 and Rs. 1,94,308 actuals for 1908–1909.

Revenue and Finance.

77. The total receipts, excluding debt heads, amounted to Rs. 2,75,399, an increase of Rs. 7,233 over last year, which is accounted for by prompter collections, the assessment on about 300 acres newly assigned on patta and water-rate under the Jolapuram tank

Protection.

78. The Police force was maintained at the same strength as in the preceding year. Including the cost of two items which are not recurring expenditure, the cost of the force was Rs. 11,461, a slight reduction on last year's figures. The Police.

conduct of the men has been satisfactory. One constable was suspended, and 26 fined. The Nawab exercises the powers of a final Court of Appeal in matters criminal, and the bulk of the criminal work is disposed of by the Sub-Magistrate. The Diwan is also a Magistrate of the first class, and the total number of offences committed, including 11 cases pending from last year, was 251, resulting in 119 convictions and 365 acquittals. Twelve appeals were preferred to the Sadar Court, as a result of which the sentences were confirmed in nine cases, and modified in three.

Civil Justice.

No suits were filed in the Diwan's Court. Two hundred and seventy-six suits were filed before the Munsif, including a balance from the previous year. Of these 239 were disposed of during the year, the average duration being 82 days on the Original Side, and 13 days in the Small Cause Court. Twenty-one appeals were filed in the Diwan's Court, of which 18 were disposed of.

Registration.

Of a total of 1,057 documents presented for registration, one only remains unregistered pending enquiry. The value of the documents was Rs. 2,96,648 as against 842 documents valued at Rs. 1,8?,823 in the preceding year.

Production and Distribution.

79. The rainfall for the year was heavier than in the preceding year, but not timely or well distributed. The crops suffered to some extent from lack of rain at the beginning and end of the season, but on the whole the year was prosperous. The heavy rains of September did much damage to house property as well as to roads, drains and wells. The condition of cattle was generally good. A total sum of Rs. 45,282 was spent on Public Works, of which Rs. 1,247 were accounted for by water works.

Vital Statistics.

80. Nine hundred and twenty births and 487 deaths in the villages, and 228 births and 102 deaths were registered in the town of Banganapalle during the year. The rates per mille of births and of deaths respectively were 35·36 and 18·24, against 26·27 and 21·56 in the preceding year. No epidemics prevailed in the year. The hospital is maintained by the State in the town of Banganapalle, and is capable of accommodating six male and as many female in-patients. The average daily attendance of out patients was 95·35. The total number of cases vaccinated was 2,118 against 2,041 in the previous year.

Education.

81. A scholarship has been started by the State to enable boys from the State to pursue their studies elsewhere. A technical school of carpentry, an art which seems to have been hardly developed in the State hitherto, has also been started during the year. The number of pupils on the rolls at all the schools in the State was 1,053 and the daily average attendance was 821, against 905 and 714, the figures of the previous year. The total cost to the State of the education it provided or aided was Rs. 7,436.

Municipal Council.

82. The receipts of the Municipality during the year were Rs. 13,051 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 665. Rs. 5,500 were contributed by the State. Rs. 1,274 were spent on the sanitary establishment, and Rs. 648 on repairs to drainage and water-supply. Collections have not been as good as they might have been. The incidence of taxation was As. 9–6.

SANDUR STATE. (1909–1910.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Sandur State for the official year 1909–1910.*]

[The Raja of Sandur, Raja Srimant Venkatrao, Rao Saheb, Hindu Rao Ghorpadé Mamlukatmadar, Senapati, is a Mahratta. He was born in 1892. He is being educated at Newington in charge of the Tutor and Guardian to the Court of Wards. There are no male heirs. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. According to the census of 1901, the population of the State was 11,205. The estimated gross revenue is Rs. 96,321. During the Raja's minority the State is administered by the Diwan under the control of the Collector of Bellary, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent.]

General and Political.

83. The administration remained throughout the year in the hands of the Diwan, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Kothandarama Nayudu.

Administration of the Land.

84. Receipts from land revenue totalled Rs. 18,100, an increase on the actuals of the previous year, but Rs. 1,123 below the budget estimate. Of the revenue from mines estimated at Rs. 25,000 only Rs. 3,000 were collected pending the orders of Government on the mining company's application for a reduction of the dead-rent on the score of loss.

85. The police force maintained during the year was one Inspector and 6 constables short of the sanctioned strength. Of the 23 regular cases reported, 22 were tried and 19 convicted. The Diwan, as Sessions Judge and First-class Magistrate, tried 194 cases. Twenty prisoners were admitted during the year. The Diwan disposed of 48 original suits in the year. Eighty-eight documents were registered as compared with 78 in the previous year. **Protection.**

86. The rainfall was 25·17 inches, the average for the previous five years being 22·89. But the crops did no better than last year, in which the rainfall was appreciably less. The prices of food-grains were slightly easier. There was no variation in the rate of wages, and the water-supply was better than in the previous year. **Production and Distribution.**

87. Revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 12,043 against Rs. 12,536 in the previous year. The Sandur Agricultural Bank paid a dividend of $9\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. The manganese ore transported in the year was 59,855 tons.

88. The actual revenue for the year was Rs. 68,871, a large decrease owing to the non-collection of the balance of dead-rent from the General Sandur Mining Company, as noted above. Expenditure fell to the normal figure of Rs. 41,248, the large expenditure for the previous year under the head Civil List being due to the marriage of the Raja. **Revenue and Finance.**

89. Four hundred and forty-five births and 482 deaths took place in the year against 423 and 422, respectively, in the preceding year. The rates are 40 and 43 per mille respectively. The number of people treated at the State dispensary increased from 14,639 to 16,347. Five hundred and fifty-nine cases were vaccinated, of which 487 were proved successful. **Vital Statistics.**

90. Five schools were maintained or aided by the State, and one from the Kumaraswami temple funds. The number of pupils decreased to 271, consequent on the closing of one pial school. **Education.**

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(FASLI 1319—1ST JULY 1909 TO 30TH JUNE 1910.)

91. In the year under review the south-west monsoon was good and fairly distributed throughout the Presidency, and in consequence the area under first dry crop was above the average of five years in most districts. The north-east monsoon, on the other hand, was below the normal, and very deficient in most districts, and the paddy crop was badly affected in places. The mean rainfall for the Presidency was 38·75 inches, as against 48·88 in the previous year and an average of 45·25 for the past 35 years. The total area under cultivation with first crops was 32,217,000 acres against 33,744,000 acres of the previous year and a normal 32,399,000 acres. Generally the prices of food-grains were slightly easier, though the price of rice was above the "scarcity rate" everywhere, and that of ragi above the "scarcity rate" in all districts except Tanjore. It would appear that the agricultural labourers have not participated to a proportionate extent in the prosperity of their employers, and it is clear that agricultural wages will have to be enhanced shortly if sufficient labour is to be kept on the land. There is further the increasing demand for labour for tea, coffee and especially for rubber estates in India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and elsewhere, against which the local agricultural interest has to contend. On the other hand, no agricultural deterioration is evident in any part of the Presidency. Less difficulty is now experienced in inducing ryots to adopt improvements suggested by the Agricultural Department, and the prices paid for good cattle show the increased purchasing power of the cultivators. **Rainfall.** **Prices.** **Conditions of cultivation and labourers.**

92. The attitude of the people towards Government was, on the whole, thoroughly loyal and that of the different classes to one another was generally harmonious. There were wide-spread complaints from the ryots in the Gódávari district in connection with the introduction of the pipe system and a special commission was appointed to enquire into the matter. In Tinnevelly there was a marked improvement in the attitude of the people towards Government. In Kistna the editor and the proprietor of a newspaper were tried and convicted of sedition, but, generally speaking, the people were perfectly loyal and contented. **Attitude of the people.**

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1909.)

93. Political pensions in force on the 1st January 1909 amounted to Rs. 3,58,109–11–0. The amount of pensions newly sanctioned or transferred from other provinces during the year was Rs. 3,386–10–0. Pensions amounting to Rs. 24,847–12–0 either lapsed or were transferred to other provinces or capitalized and paid off. Forty-six pensioners died, and 21 partly or wholly commuted their pensions during the year. The pensions in force on the 1st January 1910 were distributed among 581 pensioners. The amount paid during the year to the Carnatic Stipendiaries was Rs. 2,39,067–9–0 and to those of the Tanjore family Rs. 47,525.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE.

(FASLI 1318—1ST JULY 1908 TO 30TH JUNE 1909.)

[*Reports on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the Districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1318.*]

Peshkash.

94. The total amount of peshkash, or revenue from permanently-settled estates, payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,79,233 against Rs. 49,82,865 in the year preceding; the difference is due to the remission of peshkash on the estate of Sultan Ali Raja of Cannanore to the amount of Rs. 3,614. The reduction of peshkash consequent on the acquisition of land for public purposes, Rs. 123, is almost counterbalanced by the addition of assessment on resumed inams, Rs. 105. The total demand, arrear and current, for the fasli was Rs. 52,88,014, of which Rs. 49,83,967, including Rs. 495 which were remitted, were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,04,047 as compared with an arrear balance at the beginning of the fasli of Rs. 3,08,781, as per revised figures.

Shrotriem jodi.

95. The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure was Rs. 7,55,627 or Rs. 5,968 less than in the previous year. Gódávari contributed most to the decrease, which is attributed chiefly to the amount of jodi on three villages which were resumed and treated as ryotwari, and to the amount of jodi on the alienated village of Totapalli for back years which was included in the demand for fasli 1317. On the other hand a small sum of Rs. 566 was realised as additional jodi on one village, and quit-rent on some whole inam villages in the Kistna district, hitherto treated as minor inams. The total jodi demand (arrears and current) was Rs. 7,67,156, of which Rs. 7,54,240 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,916 against an opening arrear balance of Rs. 11,529.

Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.

96. The extent of ryotwari holdings cultivated during the year was 24·55 million acres, an increase of about 226,000 acres over the previous year. The total assessment of ryotwari holdings rose from Rs. 490·6 lakhs to Rs. 494·0 lakhs, the increase being due mainly to expansion of cultivation. In Tinnevelly a new and higher scale of rates was introduced, palmyra assessment was compounded with the land assessment in all patta lands, and certain lands were transferred from dry to wet and from single to double crop land. The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charges amounted to Rs. 30·37 lakhs against Rs. 28·60 lakhs in the preceding year. Of this increase water-rate on dry land accounts for Rs. 0·76 lakh and second-crop charge for Rs. 1·01 lakhs. As compared with the previous year "season remissions" showed a net decrease of Rs. 1,19,224. Though the decrease was large in eight districts by reason of the more favourable character of the season, there was a large increase under this head in the districts of Tinnevelly and Anantapur. Rs. 4·67 lakhs were remitted on land left waste, dry remissions being granted in Kistna and in Anantapur under the orders of Government. Wet remission was granted in almost all districts, the largest amounts being in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Tinnevelly, North Arcot and Salem. The remission under the head of shavi or short crop amounted to Rs. 2·71 lakhs against Rs. 4·47 lakhs in the previous year. The amount remitted on account of injury from floods was Rs. 34,931, nearly five times as much as last year. Most of the remissions under this head were granted in Kistna and Tanjore. Tirvakammi, or the remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment, when dry crops are grown on wet land by reason of insufficient water-supply, amounted to Rs. 4·71 lakhs, and was particularly large in the districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem,

Remissions.

Anantapur and Tinnevelly, which contributed in the aggregate 85 per cent. of the total remissions under this head. Fixed remissions, which are granted for reasons unconnected with the season, amounted to Rs. 7·77 lakhs, about Rs. 1·08 lakhs less than in the previous year. The largest item under this head is "increment remissions," that is, abatements of assessment on the introduction of a new settlement or re-settlement where the increased assessment exceeds the old by 25 per cent. These amounted to Rs. 5·29 lakhs, and were granted in 11 districts, of which South Canara and Malabar contributed by far the greater portion. Beriz

Miscellaneous. deductions were almost the same as in the previous year. Miscellaneous revenue increased by about Rs. 4·37 lakhs to Rs. 87·24 lakhs. Of the items which compose this head of revenue, water-rate on minor inams and on lands in proprietary villages amounted to Rs. 32·67 lakhs, of which the Gódávari and Kistna districts alone contributed Rs. 24·67 lakhs. The demand under the head of penal charge for water used without permission was Rs. 3·25 lakhs or Rs. 1·18 lakhs more than in the previous year, and there was a very small increase under concealed cultivation. The revenue from poramboke cultivation, including penal charges, amounted to Rs. 4·29 lakhs or Rs. 31,447 more than in the previous year. The extent thus occupied rose to 126,960 acres and resulted in a small net increase of 4,450 acres. Penal charge alone accounted for about 60 per cent. of the amount realised under this head. Of the other items of miscellaneous revenue, the bulk was contributed by the sale-proceeds of assessed and unassessed waste lands mostly in Kistna and Madura (Rs. 5·04 lakhs) and rent from lankas or islands chiefly in Gódávari and Guntúr (Rs. 1·50 lakhs). Thus the total land revenue demand has increased under the head "Ryotwar and miscellaneous" and decreased slightly under the heads of peshkash and shrotriem jodi.

Cesses. 97. The total current demand under cesses was Rs. 64,20,071 against Rs. 63,00,774 in the previous fasli. It showed an increase under all heads, the cess on ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue amounting to Rs. 47·54, that on permanently-settled estates to Rs. 12·88 and that on whole inam villages to Rs. 3·76 lakhs.

Collections. 98. Of the total demand under land revenue and cesses, Rs. 7,03,69,811, Rs. 6,92,62,176 were collected within the fasli, a percentage of 98·4; while Rs. 940 were written off. The total arrear demand under all heads was Rs. 14,58,465, and of this 76·6 per cent. was collected, and 4·4 per cent. written off the accounts.

99. The balance outstanding at the close of the fasli, including both arrears and current, was Rs. 13,82,426. But by means of subsequent collections the net recoverable balance on the 1st November was Rs. 4·80 lakhs. And of this about 1·65 lakhs represent amounts of which the collection was postponed on account of unfavourable seasons in Bellary and Salem.

Coercive Processes. 100. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year again declined from 2,244,570 to 2,226,944; of which demand notices amounted to 1,912,339, distraint and attachment notices to 198,325, sale notices to 113,680; while actual sales only numbered 2,600. Thus the only increase was under the head of distraint and attachment notices. The number of demand notices decreased in 13 districts including Kistna, Kurnool and North Arcot in which there had been large increases in the previous year. In Tanjore on the other hand on account of the unfavourable character of the season there was a considerable increase. The increase under the head of distraint and attachment notices was noticeable in North Arcot and Nellore. In consequence of the decrease of demand notices, and the increase of attachment notices there was a slight increase in the percentage of distraints and attachments to the number of demand notices, the figure for the year under report being 10·3 against 9·9 in the preceding fasli. Of the 198,325 defaulters whose property was attached, 42·7 per cent. paid the arrears before the sale notices were issued. The figures for faslis 1317 and 1316 were 36·5 and 41·5 respectively. The percentage of actual sales to sale notices was even lower than that in the previous fasli, 2·28 against 2·64 and the number of sales fell by 630. From these figures it appears that about one pattadar in every 1,250 had his property actually sold. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 87,003 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 30,834 and realised Rs. 55,161; the price fetched by lands sold to private individuals was on the average 5·3 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 7·4 times the

assessment in the case of wet lands. Of the total of 7,092 acres of land offered for sale, Government bought in 2,549 acres for want of bidders. Of this 2,497 acres were re-sold, realising Rs. 16,908 or nearly four times the assessment.

Loans and Advances.

101. During the fasli advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 4·42 lakhs, and under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to 5·52 lakhs; in all Rs. 9·94 lakhs, as against Rs. 7·59 lakhs in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, and Cuddapah; and was due to the unfavourable character of the season, and the efforts of the Special Deputy Collector to popularise State loans. Of the advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act Rs. 1,56,125, or 35·36 per cent. were for sinking new wells; Rs. 1,50,467 were for the repair of old wells; and Rs. 71,716 for the reclamation of land. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act a sum of Rs. 3,27,421 or 59·32 per cent. was advanced for the purchase of cattle, the remainder for the purchase of fodder and seed-grain.

Expenditure.

102. The charges of district administration, excluding the cost of village establishments, were Rs. 50·55 lakhs or about 7·2 per cent of the land revenue and cesses realised; village service charges amounted to Rs. 54·47 lakhs, giving a total cost of Rs. 105·02 lakhs or 14·9 per cent. of the collections of land revenue and cesses. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 102·31 lakhs or 14·9 per cent., the percentage remaining the same.

SURVEYS. (1909–1910.)

[*G.O., No. 3048, Revenue, dated 15th September 1910.*]

General.

103. Six survey parties were at work during the year, one in each of the districts of Ganjám, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, and two in Chingleput. The Kurnool Revision Survey party moved into the Chingleput district in July 1909. The work accomplished comprised the cadastral survey of 30·14 square miles of Government lands, the re-survey and revision survey of 2,049 square miles and the supplemental sub-division survey of 297 square miles; while some work was also done on the special cadastral survey of municipal towns. Thus in all 2,376 square miles were dealt with. The net expenditure was Rs. 6,38,679, showing an average cost of Rs. 289 per square mile.

District work.

104. In Ganjám the initial survey of 23·73 square miles of the Parlákimedi Maliahs and the revision survey of 158 square miles in Goomsur were completed. In Vizagapatam 58 square miles in Sarvasiddhi were re-surveyed and two salt factories were surveyed. An area of 23·4 square miles scattered over seven taluks in the districts of Gódávari, Kistna and Guntúr was re-surveyed and the initial survey of 6 square miles of resumed inam villages in Gódávari was also finished. No. II party working in Cuddapah, completed 412 square miles of revision survey, 283 square miles of supplemental sub-division survey and 583 linear miles of forest boundary. Under the Land Records Superintendent surveyors from this party accomplished the re-survey of 7 square miles in Adóni taluk of Bellary. No. III party completed the revision survey of 35 square miles in Cuddapah and of 220 square miles in Chingleput. The survey of all the main circuits in the Trichinopoly taluk was also begun during the year. Three hundred and sixty-six square miles were resurveyed by No. IV party in Tinnevelly, while surveyors were at work under the Special Settlement Officer in supplemental sub-division survey and the second supplemental survey of other completed taluks. The party was more heavily worked than last year in respect of boundary disputes. No. V party completed the revision survey of the Conjeevaram taluk (287 square miles) and of 93 square miles in Ponneri of the Chingleput district, while 2·1 square miles were dealt with in various small special items. The balance of 14 square miles of supplemental sub-division survey in Madurántakam taluk was also completed. No. VI party resurveyed 342·75 square miles and completed the revision survey of 45 square miles. The survey of the extension to the Salem Municipality was also completed, and of one village in the Nilgiris. One theodolite surveyor was also engaged on the survey of revised forest boundaries in the Hosúr and Tiruppattúr taluks of Salem.

Maps. 105. During the year touring maps of Vizagapatam and South Canara, town and ward maps of Ellore, the Madras Presidency Atlas and a District Atlas for 23 districts were published. Four more taluk maps are nearly completed.

Cost to ryots. 106. In Ganjám, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, Chingleput and Coimbatore the cost to landholders was As. 7–11, As. 3–0, As. 0–6, As. 3–7 and As. 2–9, respectively, per acre.

SETTLEMENTS. (1909–1910.)

[*G.O., No. 3048, Revenue, dated 15th September 1910.*]

Parties. 107. Five settlement parties worked throughout the year under review. Party No. I, in charge of Mr. G. A. D. Stuart in Chingleput; No. II, under Mr. J. K. Lancashire in Coimbatore; No. III, under Mr. T. E. Moir and Mr. R. W. Davies who succeeded him, in Kurnool and Cuddapah; No. IV, under Mr. D. T. Chadwick in Tinnevelly; and No. V, in charge of Mr. G. F. Paddison in Ganjám. Messrs. J. Gray, L. J. P. Jolly, C. F. Brackenbury, J. T. Gwynn and W. G. McFarland were the Special Assistant Settlement Officers to the respective parties.

Districts.

Ganjám. 108. In Ganjám the proposals for the resettlement of the Berhampur taluk were approved by Government, but the introduction of the new rates was postponed on account of the damage done by the cyclone of October 1909. Before the end of the year the new rates were completely introduced into the Chicacole taluk, and by the end of March 1910 the accounts were handed over to the Revenue department.

North Arcot. 109. The diglott registers of the three remaining Javádi Hill villages were printed during the year. The Special Revenue staff continued to work under the Settlement Officer in the Wallajah taluk. The proposal for the revision survey of the district as a whole was approved by Government.

Salem. 110. An alteration memorandum for one of the five villages in Hosúr taluk was received from the Survey department, and necessary errata slips issued.

Chingleput. 111. The detailed proposals submitted by the Special Settlement Officer for the resettlement of the taluks of Chingleput, Saidapet and Madurántakam have been approved by Government. Fair resettlement accounts of 212 villages were handed over to the Revenue department. The Special Revenue staff finished its operations in Conjeeveram taluk.

Kurnool and Cuddapah. 112. The diglott registers of 243 villages besides those that were left over from the previous year, were compiled and submitted to the Board of Revenue. The reports on the introduction of the resettlement rates into six taluks in the Kurnool district and the Banganapalle Jaghir were also submitted. By the end of the year the resettlement rates were completely introduced into the taluks of Cumbum and Markapur. Proposals for the resettlement of Pulivendla taluk were sanctioned, but the introduction of the new rates was postponed.

Tinnevelly. 113. The proposals for the resettlement of the taluks of Srívaikuntam and Nángunéri were approved. The new rates were introduced into the former taluk before the end of the year and the fair accounts of 111 villages were handed over to the Revenue department.

Coimbatore. 114. The orders of Government were received on the Settlement Officer's proposals for the resettlement of seven taluks.

Miscellaneous. 115. In the course of the year 489 manuscript diglotts were scrutinized in the Board's office and 789 were printed. One thousand one hundred and fifty-one were issued to Collectors.

Financial. 116. The total cost of the department, excluding the charges for the Banganapalle State, was Rs. 5,81,971 against Rs. 4,76,125, in the year preceding. The amount recovered from the Banganapalle State was Rs. 1,741. The expenditure on the five settlement parties was Rs. 4,45,285, on the controlling office Rs. 1,17,001 and the cost of printing registers was Rs. 21,426.

LAND RECORDS. (1909–1910.)

[*G.O., No. 3048, Revenue, dated 15th September 1910.*]

Staff.

117. Land Records staffs were maintained in all districts except North Arcot. The Land Records Tahsildar of Salem was promoted to the charge of group No. V, *vice* Mr. J. P. Alley, transferred to No. I Survey party.

Work of the Staff.

118. As in the previous year, the staff in the districts of Ganjám and Chingleput and, for the greater part of the year, in Cuddapah and Tinnevelly, was employed in connection with re-survey, revision survey or re-settlement operations. The Land Records Tahsildar of Kurnool was employed from November 1909 on sub-division work in connection with the re-settlement of the taluks of Cumbum and Markapur. With the exception of Cuddapah and Tinnevelly, where maintenance was introduced at the end of the year, Tanjore was the only district in which the provision of stone depots was inadequate. Survey schools for the training of revenue subordinates, karnams and process servers of the judicial department were held in almost all the districts under maintenance and in Ganjám. A reserve stock of instruments was maintained in most districts. It is reported that in Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Coimbatore, and South Canara ryots began to realise their responsibilities in regard to the maintenance of survey marks. In almost all districts, the Land Records staff was employed during the year on the following items of special work—investigation of encroachments, settlement of boundary disputes, special surveys, sub-division of house-sites in municipal towns, demarcation of roads and channels and localisation of inam lands. In most districts the amount of touring done and the number of villages inspected by the Land Records staff was below the standard prescribed in the rules. But this was unavoidable as the scrutiny and completion of field maps and the holding of survey schools detained the staff at headquarters for a long time. Board's Standing Order No. 34-A containing rules for the maintenance of Land Records was issued during the year. A revised general Manual of Village Accounts and a special Manual for the Nilgiris were also issued.

WASTE LANDS.

(FASLI 1318—1ST JULY 1908 TO 30TH JUNE 1909.)

119. The total area of the Presidency according to the statement for fasli 1318 showing the classification of area and the method in which it was utilized was 89,571,650 acres against 87,155,387 acres in fasli 1317. Of this 12,806,331 acres were forest land and 24,021,994 acres were not available for cultivation; 10,159,779 acres were culturable waste, while 8,828,242 were current fallows. 33,755,304 acres were actually cultivated. This shows a slight decrease when compared with the cultivated area in fasli 1317, viz., 33,802,828 acres. Of the area cultivated, 9,444,490 acres were irrigated. The area cropped more than once was 4,280,974 acres, and the total acreage under crops was 38,036,278.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

120. There is nothing to record under this head.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(FASLI 1318—1ST JULY 1908 TO 30TH JUNE 1909.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1318.*]

Number of Estates.

121. Of the 27 estates under the management of the Court at the beginning of the fasli, one, Belgám was handed back to its proprietor on his attaining majority. The Pálayampatti ward attained his majority, but the Court relinquished only its superintendence of the ward's person. The Sivaganga ward who attained majority was declared incapacitated under section 9 (*d*) of the Act. No estates were taken under management during the year, and the number at its close was consequently 26. Of the 27 wards who were under the charge of the Court at the end of the fasli, two were incapacitated by mental defect, two by sex, and 23 by minority.

Estates restored.

122. *Belgám.*—This estate had been under the Court's superintendence for eight years. It was heavily in debt when it was taken over. Debts due to the estate, aggregating Rs. 12,258 were realised, and the entire debts due by the estate, aggregating Rs. 2,73,484 were discharged by selling some villages of the estate. The revenue demand of the estate when it was handed over was Rs. 13,031 against Rs. 9,381, the demand in fasli 1312 after the sale of the villages referred to. The balance in hand when the estate was restored was Rs. 15,337 against Rs. 365 when the estate was taken under management. Over Rs. 8,522 were spent on irrigation works and buildings. The young Zamindar and his brother studied up to the Matriculation class, and the former was instructed in revenue law and the management of his estate before he assumed charge.

Finance.

123. The aggregate cash balance of all the estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 4,66,581. The total cash receipts of the estates during the fasli were Rs. 31,89,605; and the total assets for the year were therefore Rs. 36,56,186. The expenditure in the year was Rs. 32,22,955, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 4,33,231. Government securities and Municipal and Port Trust debentures of the aggregate face value of Rs. 71,61,600 were held on behalf of some of the estates and the estimated value of grain on hand at the close of the year was Rs. 1,16,843, bringing the total balance to the credit of the estates on the 30th June 1909 to Rs. 77,11,674. Deducting the sale-proceeds of property, debts recovered and amounts borrowed, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 28,30,883. The net charges, after deducting debts repaid, and investments and cash handed over to the proprietor of Belgám, were Rs. 19,73,931. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 24,84,203 and Rs. 16,63,056, respectively.

Surplus funds.

124. Leaving out of account those estates in which the balances are required either to pay off debts or to meet current charges, 12 estates had surplus balances of over Rs. 20,000. Of these the chief were the Parlákimedi ex-Zamindar's estate with Rs. 24·62 lakhs, the Parlákimedi estate with Rs. 19·75 lakhs, the Telaprólu estate with 11·56 lakhs and the Sivagiri estate with 7·67 lakhs.

Investments.

125. In Parlákimedi large sums were spent on irrigation works and on buildings and roads. A considerable amount will also be required for the home farm buildings, the proposed College extensions and the Veterinary Dispensary. The survey of the estate is about to be undertaken, and the construction of a new palace and the extension of the light railway are under consideration. The surplus in Járada will be required for the survey of that estate. In Sivagiri also large sums were spent in irrigation works and roads, and buildings are in progress.

Agricultural improvements.

126. Mr. J. M. Lonsdale continued to be the Court's Agricultural Expert. The working of the farms except that at Sivagiri was unsatisfactory, owing partly to insufficient or untimely rainfall. As in previous years much useful work was done in Sivagiri, where the estimate for a Veterinary Dispensary has just been sanctioned and put in hand. The use of the Ceded Districts instruments was demonstrated in various estates, and the local carpenters and blacksmiths were shown how to make them.

Charges. Establishment.

127. The percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 14·8 as compared with 14 in the previous year. The percentage exceeded 15 in 8 estates, the highest again being Kárvétnagar (39·7).

The increase which was unavoidable without sacrifice of efficiency, was due to a fall in receipts and to the payment of famine batta to subordinate establishments.

Works.

128. The total allotment for maramat works was Rs. 5,43,702, of which only Rs. 3,26,786 or 60·1 per cent. were spent. The value of work carried out but not paid for within the fasli was Rs. 37,852. Including this, the value of the work done was 67·1 per cent. of the allotment, against 63·2 in fasli 1317. Rupees 1,30,372 were spent on irrigation works, Rs. 1,35,916 on buildings, Rs. 23,309 on communications and other works and Rs. 37,189 on account of establishment and contingencies. The outlay on maramat works was 18·4 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure during the year, compared with 18·7 in the preceding year.

Debts due to the estates.

129. The total debts due to the several estates under management at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 8,58,128. Including loans newly granted, newly brought to account, and interest which accrued during the year, the total sum due was Rs. 9.00,706. Rupees 2,14,240 were collected and Rs. 11,195 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,75,271 distributed among twenty estates. The largest outstanding debts were in Parlákimedi Rs. 2,03,381, South Vallúru Rs. 2,04,187, and Komáramangalam Rs. 1,13,358. Nearly a lakh due to Parlákimedi, over 1·6 lakhs due to South Vallúru and the bulk of the debt due to Subramanya Sastri's estate have not yet fallen due.

Debts due by the estates.

130. The total liabilities of the estates at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 1,63,21,305. Adding debts newly brought to account and the interest that accrued during the fasli and newly contracted debts, the total becomes Rupees 1,65,31,237. During the year Rs. 5,86,040 were repaid and Rs. 1,85,373 were struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,57,59,824 due by thirteen estates, at the end of the year. The debts were large in Karvetnagar, Vuyyúru, Úttumalai and Úrkkádu.

Education of Wards.

131. At the beginning of the fasli 12 minors were in charge of the Court's European Tutor at Newington. The son of the Zamindar of Tiruvur, though not a ward of the Court, was admitted to the institution towards the close of the fasli. The conduct of all the wards was satisfactory. They took regular exercise, in the form of gymnastics, riding and various games. They also received regular moral and religious instruction and duly performed their religious ceremonies. The Komáramangalam ward would have been sent home to his estate to learn the management of his estate as were the wards of Telaprólu, Sivagiri and Kavalappára, but for his desire to continue his studies in the Madras Christian College up to the B.A. degree. The senior Sivaganga ward's mental condition remains the same.

Encumbered estates.

132. The only estates now under management to which the provisions of section 45 of Madras Act I of 1902 have been applied are Úttumalai and Chundi, as last year. In the former the Court paid Rs. 6,724 in composition of debts amounting to Rs. 15,193. The remaining debts aggregating Rs. 2,34,952 are unsecured with the exception of Rs. 61,193 due to the late M.R.Ry. Raja Sakharam Sahib of Tanjore, the legal claimant to which has yet to be found. The Estate Collector is negotiating with the other creditors. Excluding the debt due to the Parlákimedi estate, which is being paid off by half-yearly instalments, the Chundi estate owed only Rs. 12,800 at the end of the fasli. Such of its debts as are admitted or may be decreed will be paid from the surplus funds of the estate, which amounted to Rs. 18,578 at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.

133. The Parlákimedi Raja's College worked satisfactorily during the year. Improvements to the buildings are in progress, a new hostel is to be constructed and the services of an English Professor from Home have been secured. The other schools supported by the various estates continued to work satisfactorily. The Parlákimedi Light Railway worked at a profit of Rs. 5,785 during the year after several years of deficit. Its extension to Gunupur is under consideration. The Sivagiri and Sáptúr forests were worked under the sanctioned rules. The services of a Forest Settlement officer have been lent by Government to the Parlákimedi estate and some draft notifications of blocks have already been submitted for sanction. Five of the estates have been surveyed, and the survey of others is only waiting till Government can spare the staff required. The party now in Ganjám will soon be able to undertake the survey of Parlákimedi.

Village accounts.

134. Village accounts were properly maintained except in Kadambúr, South Vallúru and Vuyyúru.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(FASLI 1318—1ST JULY 1908 TO 30TH JUNE 1909.)

Revenue-paying classes.

135. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources: peshkash, or revenue from permanently settled estates; shrotriem jodi, or quit rent levied on inam villages; assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwari system, including water-rate; and miscellaneous revenue, which includes quit-rent on minor inams. In fasli 1318 peshkash amounted to Rs. 49,79,233, shrotriem jodi to Rs. 7,55,627, ryotwari assessment to Rs. 4,93,97,173, and miscellaneous revenue to Rs. 87,23,568.

Ryotwari.

136. There was a net decrease of 76 ryotwari villages, bringing the total number down to 22,971. The total extent of ryotwari holdings was 24·55 million acres, an increase of about 226,000 acres over that of the previous year. Of the total extent 19·91 million acres or 81 per cent. were cropped, against 19·85 million acres in fasli 1317, which was also 81 per cent. of the holdings in that fasli; or including the area under miscellaneous cultivation, the total area cropped was 21·37 million acres against 21·21 in the previous fasli. There were large increases in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Anantapur, Nellore and Guntúr, owing to good rainfall in the early part of the season; but there were also large decreases in Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and South Canara by reason of the unfavourable season in those districts.

Rent-paying classes.

137. The rent-paying classes of the Presidency consist partly of tenants in permanently-settled estates, and partly of sub-tenants of lands held on ryotwari tenure. This latter practice does not seem to be on the increase except in Ganjám and in parts of Guntúr and Bellary. In the first-named district it is due to the non-agricultural classes preferring to invest in land, as the safest and most profitable course.

138. The relations between landlord and tenant in the larger zamindaris were on the whole fairly satisfactory and there was little resort to coercive processes under the Rent Recovery Act, VIII of 1865. The differences between the mustajars and ryots in the Kalikota and Atagada estates of Ganjám were settled, and though there was some trouble in Biridi and Palur of the same district, matters are improving. There were disputes in some estates of Vizagapatam and Gódávari, apparently on account of the idea of the ryots that Act I of 1908 enabled them to defy their landlords. The Act has not really been in force long enough for the people to understand its provisions, but certain zamindars view it with disfavour. The Collectors of Ganjám, Gódávari and North Arcot apprehend that it will give rise to considerable litigation.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

139. *Vide* pages 131 to 132 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION. (1909–1910.)

The Legislative Council.

140. During the year the Indian Councils Act, 1909, came into operation on the 15th November and all the additional members then in office went out of office under sub-section (2) of section 8 of that Act. In accordance with the Regulations framed under that Act for the nomination and election of additional members, their number was increased to 42 excluding the Advocate-General. Of these 42 members, nineteen non-officials were elected as follows :—

(i)	By the Corporation of Madras	1 member.
(ii)	By the University of Madras	1 „
(iii)	By the Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards	8 members.
(iv)	By the Zamindars	2 „
(v)	By the Landholders other than Zamindars	2 „
(vi)	By the Muhammadan Community	2 „
(vii)	By the Madras Chamber of Commerce	1 member.
(viii)	By the Madras Trades Association	1 „
(ix)	By the Planting Community	1 „

The remaining 23 members were nominated by His Excellency the Governor, 7 non-officials and 16 officials.

Under the old constitution, the term of office of two official members expired and they were re-appointed. One official died and two others resigned. These vacancies were duly filled up. Two non-official members also resigned and a third, who represented the University of Madras, vacated his seat by accepting the office of Judge of the High Court. Fresh nominations were made to fill these vacancies. Among the members of the reformed Council, an official and a non-official resigned, and a non-official member died before taking his seat. The non-official vacancies were filled up before the close of the year. Including two adjourned meetings, six meetings of the Council were held during the year, three under the old constitution and three under the new constitution. The average attendance of additional members for the first 3 meetings was 18—(8 officials and 10 non-officials) and for the latter three meetings 40—(16 officials and 24 non-officials).

Acts.

141. The following Acts were passed during the year—Madras Act No. V of 1909 (The Arni Jagir Act, 1909). This Act includes, in the schedule of estates annexed to the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904, the Jagir of Arni, which had since the passing of that Act, been recognised as an estate which the Jagirdar was entitled to hold in hereditary right as an absolute estate of inheritance and not merely as a conditional life estate. Madras Act No. VI of 1909 (The Madras District Municipalities Act Amendment Act, 1909). This Act invests the officers of the Public Works Department carrying out water and drainage works undertaken by Government on behalf of Municipal Councils and persons appointed to execute any work in emergencies or in default of a Municipal Council or Chairman, with power to enter upon private property and do other acts necessary for the purpose. It also gives power to Chairmen of Municipal Councils to control the supply of water for domestic and other purposes. Madras Act, No. VII of 1909

(The Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers (Amendment) Act, 1909). The amendments introduced by this Act remove certain difficulties pointed out by an Export Committee in the practical working of the principal Act of 1893 and the rules framed thereunder, and promote public safety.

142. No draft bills were submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India during the year for introduction into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

POLICE. (1909.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1909; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Police.*]

Changes in the Police Force.

143. The strength of the force underwent considerable increase during the year under review, owing principally to the extra numbers required by progress in the allocation schemes. The total strength was 32,090 at the close of the year. Changes among Superintendents were less numerous than in the previous year and the number of sub-divisions without a separate officer in charge also decreased. In ten districts also Superintendents had the benefit of the services of Deputy Superintendents as Personal Assistants. The most important change in the *personnel* of the higher ranks was the retirement of Mr. H. G. Young, Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range. The addition of the three taluqas of Nugur, Albaka and Cherla of the Central Provinces to the Gódávari Superintendent's charge was made during the year.

Punishments.

144. The conduct of the force improved during the year. The percentage of men punished for all offences was 39·0 as against 43·3 in the previous year. The number of black marks awarded was also less than before. Punishment drill, extra guard and fatigue duty are now recognised as punishments for minor offences. Nearly 73 per cent. of the total of departmental punishments consisted of black marks. Sixteen officers and 456 men were punished with dismissal. Two hundred and twenty-two men were punished judicially, of whom 8 belonged to the temporary force, and of the others 68·7 per cent. were convicted of offences committed in their official capacity, as against 56·6 per cent. in 1908. The majority of the convictions were for negligently permitting the escape of prisoners. During the year Deputy Superintendent I. Manickavasaga Nadar Avargal received the title Rao Bahadur, and Inspector Jafar Husain Khan that of Khan Sahib Bahadur. The total of the rewards in money during the year was Rs. 17,407, as compared with Rs. 13,791 in 1908, and the number of recipients was 2,285, as against 1,931. The increase in the number of men rewarded was most marked in South Arcot, Nellore and Gódávari. There were under training at Vellore on the 1st January 7 probationary Assistant Superintendents, 4 probationary Deputy Superintendents and 234 probationary Sub-Inspectors. Of the latter 219 passed the qualifying examination. There was slight improvement during the year in the number of men with higher educational qualifications who applied for Sub-Inspectors' posts, though the number of Mussalman candidates is extremely small. As a result of the examinations in shorthand, of the 39 candidates who appeared 4 passed the Advanced Test, 2 the Intermediate and 29 the Elementary test. The Central Recruits' School at Vellore worked satisfactorily, and another school was opened at Vizianagram. There was also an Uriya School at Párvatípuram for the training of station-house officers and recruits for the Agency tracts.

Rewards.

Provincial Training School Vellore

Cost.

145. The total expenditure on the force was Rs. 74,10,371 as against Rs. 69,96,681 in 1908, an increase of Rs. 4·13 lakhs. Of this increase Rs. 64,000 represents the bonus of a week's pay to certain ranks in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, and the remainder was principally due to further progress in the re-organisation of the department.

146. The work of the village police continues to show an improvement, notably in Tanjore, Chingleput and North Arcot.

Armed. Reserves.

147. The strength of the district armed reserves was brought up to the numbers sanctioned by the Secretary of State under the Re-organisation Scheme. In certain districts extra mobilisation was rendered necessary by the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Presidency, by the drivers' strike on the Madras and and Southern Mahratta Railway and by local festivals.

148. The scheme for the re-organisation of the Railway Police having received the sanction of the Secretary of State during the year, the Trichinopoly and Madras Railway Police districts were re-allocated. The system of interchange of communications between this branch and the District Police has been placed on a better footing. Railway Police.

149. The staff at the close of the year in this branch consisted of three Deputy Superintendents, 10 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 16 head constables and 11 constables. The record for the year was one of useful and valuable work. Two members have been trained in the Mint at Bombay and are able to give expert advice in matters relating to coining. Criminal Investigation Department.

150. The prices of food-grains were a trifle easier at the close of the year, but the volume of crime shows no decrease from last year's high figures. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime, excluding nuisance cases, was 50,278 against 50,047 in 1908. The number of nuisance cases fell slightly, in consequence of the careful selection of cases. On the figures for serious offences against person and property, the most criminal districts in the Presidency are Madras City, Kurnool, the Nilgiris, Cuddapah, Bellary and Jeypore. The total of grave crime exceeded that of the previous year by 122 cases, murder and cattle-theft showing a somewhat noticeable increase. In the former case a total of 620 murders were registered, the highest figure on record. Coimbatore, Madura and Cuddapah head the list, and the two latter more than account for the increase. The most sensational case of the year was that of the alleged murder of the Tahsildar of Adóni, Bellary district, by a karnam. In Guntúr, where a Mala who meddled with a bomb buried in a footpath was killed by the explosion, a Kamma was eventually convicted under section 5 of the Explosive Substances Act. Dacoities were slightly less numerous than in the previous year, and in Ganjám, Guntúr and Madura there was an appreciable decrease. Tinnevelly returned the largest number of cases (52). Cases of robbery rose in number from 773 to 843, Tinnevelly again returning the largest number of cases. There were two serious mail dacoities in Nellore and in Madura. House-breakings declined slightly in numbers, Madura returning most cases. Two "extremists" who, wanted money to go to Paris, broke into the strong room of the Zamindar of Challapalli at Masulipatam and were ultimately detected at Pondicherry and convicted. Cattle-thefts increased by 11 per cent. or more than any other class of crime. In most of the districts it may be ascribed to better registration. True cases relating to coin showed a very slight decrease and none of them were remarkable. Some important cases of swindling and personation were detected during the year, but only one notable one for sedition, where the manager of some Swadeshi stores was convicted of circulating through the post copies of extremely seditious leaflets. The most important riot during the year was that on the occasion of the Sivaratri festival at Kottappakonda in Guntúr district. Here a reserve constable and a Salt peon were killed and the District Superintendent of Police and several other officers were seriously injured. **Crime.** Murders. Dacoities. Robberies. Counterfeiting. Riots.

151. There has been a further but slight falling off in detection of crime. The principal cause that contributes to this loss is the present transition stage of the department. Possibly also more complete registration has helped to produce this result. The figures for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 are 32·4, 30·9 and 29·7 respectively. Only 19·9 of the murders registered were detected as against 20·5 in 1908 and even this low percentage was not attained in many districts. The percentage of dacoities detected also fell to 17·8, the results being particularly bad in Kistna and poor in Trichinopoly, Bellary and Nellore. The best district in this respect is Salem, where 16 out of 45 dacoities ended in conviction. There was a decline in the number of prosecutions as well as in the percentage of successful prosecutions. Madras city showed the highest percentage of success and Nellore district, the lowest. Fifteen thousand six hundred and forty-five cases in all were decided and 75·4 per cent. ended in conviction. Escapes from custody were unfortunately more numerous than in the previous year. In connection with these cases 37 police officers were punished departmentally and 98 prosecuted, of whom 42 were convicted. The cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false numbered 5,792 in 332 of which the Police prosecuted the complainants, and in 27·7 per cent. of these cases a conviction was secured. The figures for 1908 are 6,075, 382 and 29·6, respectively. The number of suspects newly registered was **Detection and Prevention of Crime.** Prosecutions. Escapes. False cases.

Criminal Gangs.

practically the same as in 1908. The number of houses of bad repute on the registers has increased slightly. Wandering criminal gangs decreased in number as well as in strength. They numbered 69 only as compared with 263, and were composed of 1,202 males, 1,089 females and 1,615 children, of whom 167 were in jail at the end of the year. Permanent gangs also fell in point of numbers to 353, with a strength of 18,019 individuals of whom 336 were in jail at the close of the year; and of whom 366 members were convicted during the year. In all 3,177 persons were proceeded against under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and 70 per cent. were bound over. Of 1,945 persons bound over 1,384 were sent to jail in default of security.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1909.)

[*Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1909; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial —Criminal Justice.*]

Tribunals.

152. There were three Additional Sessions Judges appointed during the year. In Madura and Coimbatore they exercised jurisdiction practically continuously throughout the year. The Additional Sessions Judge of Guntúr was specially appointed to assist the Sessions Judge by trying the Kottappakonda riot case and the Tenali bomb case. The number of Village Magistrates who tried cases in the year was almost equal to that for the previous year. There was a decrease in Kistna, South Canara and Guntúr. On the other hand there was a considerable increase in the number of Village Magistrates in the districts of Madura, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. The number of Village Magistrates in all was 4,302.

State of Crime.

153. There was an increase in the total number of offences reported during the year, from 336,596 to 339,464. The increase was entirely composed of offences under the Penal Code, the number of which rose from 128,334 in the previous year to 131,404. The number of offences under Special and Local Laws reported in the year was 200 less than in 1908. The increase in offences under the Penal Code occurred chiefly under the heads of hurt, criminal force and assault, mischief, and criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance. There was a considerable decrease in the number of offences affecting public health and safety, etc., and contempts of the lawful authority of public servants. There was again a slight increase in the number of offences affecting life from 899 to 919. Murder cases increased by 15, consequent on an increase in seven districts, but a decrease of 14 cases in Salem and of six in Trichinopoly and in Tinnevelly. There were six and seven cases in the Agencies of Ganjám and Gódávari, respectively, though there had been none reported in the year preceding. Cases of robbery and dacoity increased most markedly in Salem and Kistna, while there were smaller increases in Malabar and the Vizagapatam Agency. Cattle thefts increased in number but this is attributed mainly to more accurate reporting. In Madura the number of such offences, which had been kept down for some years, has increased again. There was a large decrease, of nearly 8,000 cases, in the number of cases under the Madras City Police Act, which is due to the more careful way in which cases are scrutinised by superior officers before being charged. There was a large increase under the Towns Nuisances Act and the Madras City Municipal Act, under the former most notably in Madura and Tanjore. The number of cases under the Cattle Trespass Act, the Arms Act and the Hackney Carriages Act also increased. The percentage of convictions in cases brought to trial increased under both heads, but that under the Penal Code is still very low. Under Special and Local Laws it is as high as 93·84 per cent., as against 90·35 in the year preceding.

Business in the Courts.

154. The number of cases and appeals instituted during the year were 279,074 and 10,110, respectively, as against 281,042 and 9,697 in 1908. There was a marked decrease in the number of cases instituted in Madras, and in Chingleput. There was some increase in the number of cases dealt with under sections 203 and 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as compared with the figures for the previous year. Ninety-two European British subjects were brought to trial during the year, of whom 61 were convicted, 46 under the Indian Penal Code and

15 under Special and Local Laws. The number of persons ordered to give security to keep the peace, and to give security for good behaviour declined for various reasons. There was a slight fall in the number of cases instituted in Village Magistrates' Courts, but it was not marked in any one district. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 19,435, of whom 4,752 were convicted, 3,526 being imprisoned and 1,226 confined in the stocks. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases instituted before regular magistrates in the mufassal, the figures being 227,375 as against 222,437 in 1908. The pendency at the close of the year was slightly increased from 3,286 to 3,332. The total number of persons under trial in the year was 417,536. The cases of 406,226 were disposed of; 184,128 were convicted and 4,240 were committed to sessions or sent to a superior court for enhanced punishment. There was a further decrease in the number of juveniles convicted. The percentage of convictions in the courts of all the regular magistrates in the mufassal together rose to 68·57 from 67·27 per cent. in 1908. The percentage was high in Bellary and, as usual, lowest in the Gódávari Agency, and Anjengo. At the end of the year there were 11,310 persons awaiting trial, of whom 1,243 were in custody; and of these 101 had been in custody for over two months. The number of persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment increased from 19,072 to 19,351. Of these the number who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 17,883, a slight increase over the figure for 1908. The number of persons sentenced to fines increased and the amount of the fines imposed and of the collections realised increased proportionately. A sum of Rs. 47,231 was paid to complainants as compensation under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There was a marked decrease in the number of cases where a sentence of whipping was imposed. This is due to the new Whipping Act of 1909, whereby the power to sentence to whipping has been withdrawn from all Second-class Magistrates. The number of these sentences has been reduced by very nearly one-half in consequence. The number of cases where first offenders were released on probation declined slightly, to 128. The average duration of cases in all the regular magistrates' courts in the mufassal rose from 6 to 7 days. It varied from two days in the courts of Bench Magistrates to 26 days in the courts of Head Assistant and Joint Magistrates. The total number of witnesses examined was 365,300, of whom 5,401 were detained for more than three days. Diet and travelling expenses paid to witnesses amounted to Rs. 82,359 against Rs. 87,651 in the previous year.

Village Magistrates' Courts.

Mufassal Magistrates' Courts.

155. The number of appeals preferred during the year was 7,837, as compared with 7,329 in the year 1908. Of these, 58·43 per cent., as against 60·57 per cent. in the preceding year, were wholly unsuccessful. The average duration of appeals before District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates was 20 and 19 days, respectively. Four hundred and ninety-three revision cases were filed in the year, of which 438 were on the application of the parties.

Appeals.

156. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases committed to Sessions Courts during the year, from 1,389 to 1,329, and the local variations are small and do not call for remarks. The number of persons tried increased from 3,353 to 3,451. Of these, 1,334 persons were tried by jury, 1,821 with the aid of assessors, and 43 partly by jury and partly with assessors. Capital sentence was passed on 72 persons. The High Court confirmed the sentence in the case of 35 persons, commuted it to transportation for life in the case of 23, and acquitted 13 persons. In one case a new trial was ordered. The jury system worked satisfactorily on the whole. Tinnevelly is, however, an exception. Of the persons tried in Courts of Session, 50·16 per cent. were convicted. The percentage was lowest in Trichinopoly and nearly as low in Cuddapah. The average duration of trials was 40 days, high in South Canara in consequence of an old case of 1905 having to be tried after the recapture of the accused. Only 2,397 witnesses were detained for more than three days as compared with 2,952 in the year preceding. A great improvement in this respect has been effected in Kurnool.

Courts of Session.

157. In the year under report 1,406 appeals were preferred in Sessions Courts, as compared with 1,440 in the previous year. The percentage of cases in which the lower Court's sentences were confirmed was 58·33 against 67·59 in 1908. Revision cases entertained numbered 489, in 75·56 per cent. of which the petitioners were unsuccessful.

Appellate jurisdiction.

Presidency Courts.

158. In the Presidency Magistrates' Courts the number of cases instituted declined from 57,169 to 50,334, the decrease occurring chiefly under the Madras City Police Act, as explained above. The percentage of convictions was 93·42, practically the same as the figure for 1908. A sum of Rs. 2,465, levied as fines for cruelty to animals, was paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The number of witnesses examined was 20,021, of whom only 72 were detained for more than three days. Though the number of witnesses increased the amount spent on diet and travelling allowances declined.

High Court.

159. The number of sessions cases received in the High Court for trial during the year fell from 52 to 36. Thirty-eight cases were disposed of. Six cases were tried with the aid of special jurors. The percentage of persons convicted was 70 against 64 in the previous year. There were in all 27 references under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for disposal, of which 22 were disposed of. Verdicts of "guilty" were set aside in five cases. Verdicts of "not guilty" were upheld in four cases and set aside in 10 cases. Excluding appeals against sentence of death, which are heard with the connected reference for confirmation, there were 803 appeals filed during the year, 22 against acquittals and 781 from convictions. Sixty-one per cent. of the appeals against acquittals and 88 per cent. of the appeals from convictions were dismissed. Revision proceedings were undertaken in 738 cases in all. The proceedings of the lower Court were upheld in 72 per cent. of the total number of cases decided. Three hundred and eighty-one miscellaneous petitions were disposed of in the year.

PRISONS. (1909.)

[*Report on the Administration of Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1909; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Jails.*]

Accommodation.

160. The number of central jails and district jails remained the same as in the previous year. The number of sub-jails was increased by 3, consequent on the opening of new sub-jails at Bellary, Yádiki in Anantapur and at Venkatapuram in Gódávari. The available accommodation in jails at the end of 1909 was sufficient for 11,776 prisoners against 11,705 in the preceding year. Cellular accommodation increased from 3,923 at the beginning of the year to 3,986 at the end of it. Overcrowding occurred to a small extent at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Palamcottah, Berhampur and Madras. And the excess prisoners were confined in temporary sheds and workshops till relief was brought about by transfers.

Prisoners.

161. On the 1st January 1909 the jail population stood at 13,229; 95,680 prisoners were admitted and 95,729 were discharged during the year, 13,180 remaining in custody at its close. The daily average went up from 13,149 to 13,340, the latter figure being the highest on record. The total number of under-trial prisoners incarcerated was 47,828. On an average they were detained pending trial for 30·8 days. There were 33 escapes and 31 deaths amongst this class of prisoners. Three hundred and eighty-seven civil prisoners remained in jail at the beginning of the year. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-nine were admitted; 2,500 were released, 14 were transferred and 2 died. No State prisoner was admitted during the year and only one prisoner of this class was confined throughout the year in the Vellore Central Jail.

Convicts.

162. The direct admissions of convicted prisoners numbered 23,983 males and 1,409 females as compared with 23,632 and 1,632, respectively, in the previous year. Two thousand six hundred and five were released on appeal, 20,117 on expiry of sentence, 3,364 under the remission rules, 2 on medical grounds, 102 were transported, 35 executed, 17 transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, while 277 died. The average convict population in 1909 was 10,737 or 220 more than in the preceding year. Of the admissions 87·72 per cent. were Hindus, 9·97 per cent. Muhammadans and 2·31 per cent. Christians. Two hundred and eighty-eight boys and 70 girls (under 15 years of age) were committed to jails during the year as against 272 boys and 132 girls in the last year. Of the boys, 52 were sent to the Reformatory school at Chingleput. The District jail at Tanjore has been set apart as a special institution to be worked on the Borstal system for youthful criminals, who are ineligible for the Reformatory school

and who cannot be provided with accommodation there. The scheme is in its infancy and as a preliminary step offenders of the age of 21 and under are concentrated there. They numbered 118 on the 31st December. Of the convicts admitted by direct committal 14·37 per cent. were literate. The majority of the admissions belonged to the agricultural class. The number of prisoners received during the year who had been previously convicted was 3,455 against 3,887 in 1908.

Conduct.

163. There were 22 escapes during the year under review against 28 in the previous year. Of those who escaped, 10 were re-captured, and in addition 5 others who had escaped in previous years were also re-captured. During 1909 13,532 offences were reported including 27 dealt with by Criminal Courts. The corresponding figures for 1908 were 12,969 and 122, respectively. The punishments advanced from 13,160 to 13,742 and whipping was resorted to in 27 cases only, against 52 in the previous year. Awards of penal diet with or without solitary confinement rose from 202 to 244. There were 3,882 habituals in the jails of the Presidency at the close of 1908, and 3,085 were received during the year, making a total of 6,967 which formed 24·08 per cent. of the convict population. These received 41 per cent. of the punishments, and 22 of the 27 whippings. The number of convicts released in the course of the year after earning remission was 3,364 against 3,028 in 1908. Special remissions for continuous good conduct were granted to 1,827 convicts.

Vital Statistics.

164. The number of prisoners admitted to hospital increased from 6,952 in 1908 to 7,271 in 1909. But the total number of deaths decreased from 385 to 310, the ratio per mille being 23·24 against 29·3 in 1908. There were 37 deaths from cholera, or 3·6 per mille. Of these, 19 occurred in the Coimbatore Central Jail, 17 in the Berhampur District Jail and one in the Madura District Jail. The death-rate from causes other than cholera was 19·64 per 1,000 against 21·75. Of the 18,499 convicts released during the year, 70 per cent. gained weight, 16 per cent. lost weight and 14 per cent. were of the same weight as on admission. An altered and slightly reduced scale of diet was in force in three of the larger jails.

Finance.

165. The total expenditure of the department, excluding outlay on buildings by the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 14,70,072–9–0, against Rupees 15,11,506–9–11 in 1908. The cost of dieting per prisoner fell from Rs. 39–13–10 to Rs. 39–3–5 and the total cost of maintaining a prisoner was Rs. 74–5–2, against Rs. 75–2–2. The net cost per head fell from Rs. 66–15–0 in 1908 to Rs. 58–11–0 in 1909, the net cash earnings under manufactures having risen from Rupees 1,07,693–3–0 to Rs. 2,08,169–8–0. Convict labour utilised by the Public Works Department was valued at Rs. 11,597 as compared with Rs. 13,309 in the previous year. The outlay on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 1,65,632–3–1 against Rs. 1,54,227–14–0 in 1908.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1909.)

[*Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1909; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Civil Justice.*]

Changes of Jurisdiction and Tribunals.

166. Several new Civil Courts had to be established during the year, to cope with the further increase in the total volume of litigation in the Presidency. A temporary Subordinate Judge's Court was established in Guntúr, to assist the District Judge in clearing the files of his Court, and another was opened at Mangalore. Three temporary District Munsifs' Courts were also established during the year in the South Arcot, Guntúr and Madura districts. The Court of the Subordinate Judge of Masulipatam, which had been working at Ellore, was transferred to Bellary for a year; and that of the temporary Subordinate Judge of Madura had to be transferred to Coimbatore for the relief of the District Court there. It was also found necessary to retain the Court of the temporary Subordinate Judge of Vizagapatam throughout the year. The three taluqas transferred from the Central Provinces with effect from the 1st of July 1909 have come under the jurisdiction of the Government Agent, Gódávari. The total number of Village Courts exercising civil jurisdiction fell from 5,422 to 5,328. The decrease was

most marked in Madura, Guntúr, Tanjore and Nellore, while there was an increase in South Canara, Tinnevelly and Malabar. Towards the close of the year the High Court Bench was strengthened by the appointment of a seventh puisne Judge, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Krishnaswami Aiyar. Consequently since the 8th October the Court has consisted of eight Judges, including the Honourable the Chief Justice. During the year the Hon'ble Sir Ralph Benson officiated as Chief Justice during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White, and Mr. J. H. Bakewell, Chief Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, officiated as a puisne Judge of the High Court.

Litigation.

167. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 424,784 as against 401,785 in 1908. There was an increase in all courts, except District Judges' Courts, which was most marked in the case of Revenue and Village Courts. The increase in the former is due to the introduction of the Madras Estates Land Act, I of 1908. And in some courts the increase was accentuated by the fact that suits brought in the latter part of 1908 were not filed until 1909, owing to misconception as regards the rules of procedure to be followed. As regards the relative litigiousness of the various districts, Tanjore again heads the list with 11·34 per cent. of the total mufassal litigation, while at the other end is the combined judicial district of Bellary and Anantapur with 1·22 per cent. ; that is, one suit to every 49 inhabitants in Tanjore, and one suit to every 358 of the population in Bellary. The total number of appeals increased from 14,201 to 12,984, and the total value of the subject matter of all suits instituted was Rs. 544 lakhs as against Rs. 568 lakhs in the year preceding.

Village Courts.

The number of suits instituted in Village Courts increased from 97,884 to 104,592. This increase was most marked in South Canara and Chingleput. In Coimbatore and Nellore, however, there was a slight decrease.

Revenue Courts.

The number of suits instituted in the Revenue Courts showed an enormous increase from 9,914 to 23,229. This was due to the introduction of the Madras Estates Land Act, and was anticipated. The increase was heaviest

District Munsifs' Courts.

in the districts of North Arcot, Ganjám, Tinnevelly, Madura and Nellore. In the District Munsifs' Courts the number of ordinary suits rose to the record figure of 95,592, while the number of small causes fell slightly. To some extent the Estates Land Act may be responsible for the latter, one instance being recorded where the number of small causes fell from 2,307 to 821, a decrease ascribed to the falling off in the number of suits for rent. The increase in ordinary suits was most marked

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

in Gódávari, but seems to a great extent fortuitous. The number of ordinary suits and small causes instituted in Subordinate Judges' Courts rose from 1,171 and 24,184 to 1,320 and 25,087 respectively. The increase was most marked in the Madura East Court, where it is again attributed to increased litigation among the

District Courts.

Nattukkottai Chetties. There was a fall in the number of ordinary suits and small causes instituted in District Courts in the year under report. The fall in the number of ordinary suits was but slight, however, and the figure for the year, 628, is still higher than that for 1907. The establishment of Subordinate Judges' Courts in South Canara and Bellary explains the decrease in the number of suits filed in

Appeals.

the District Courts of those districts. There was a considerable increase, which appears to have been mostly fortuitous, in the number of appeals filed in the Courts of District and Subordinate Judges. It was most noticeable in Tinnevelly. The

Courts in the Presidency Town.

number of suits instituted in the Presidency Court of Small Causes rose from 18,157 to 19,484, while the average value remained practically the same as in the year preceding. The number of suits filed in the High Court was 424, the largest on record since 1893. But there was a considerable drop in the average value of the suits, from Rs. 14,246 to Rs. 11,826. There was a considerable increase in the number of first appeals from mufassal courts; and although the number of second appeals declined to some extent, it was still considerably in excess of the average for the five years 1904 to 1908.

Disposal of Business.

168. There was a slight reduction in the arrears of small causes in all classes of courts; but with the exception of the Village Courts and the District Courts there was an all round increase in the arrears of ordinary suits. This increase is

Revenue Courts.

again most marked in the case of Revenue Courts, where the total number of suits left pending at the end of the year amounts to 13,601, as against 6,213 at the end of 1908. At the same time there were 30,616 suits for disposal, and of these 17,015 were disposed of as against 7,299 in 1908. Thus the pendency in these Courts has little more than doubled, while the number of suits for disposal

and the number disposed of have both increased in greater proportion. The number of suits disposed of by the Village Courts rose from 97,562 to 105,413 and the arrears were consequently reduced, in spite of the increase in the number of institutions. There was also a considerable increase in the number of suits disposed of by Village Bench Courts, particularly noticeable in Salem. The number of suits disposed of in the Agency Courts increased, as did the arrears. The average duration was high in Gódávari. The number of ordinary suits disposed of by District Munsifs again increased from 92,565 to 94,992. The number of small causes disposed of by them fell from 156,163 to 154,831. The number of ordinary suits disposed of by them after contest rose, while the number of contested Small Causes fell slightly. The average duration of suits in Courts of this class was about the same as in previous years. The average duration of ordinary contested suits exceeded a year in eleven courts, and was high in thirteen other courts. The average duration of contested Small Causes exceeded 100 days in eight courts. At the end of the year under report the arrears of ordinary suits amounted to 38,585 as against 37,108 at the end of the previous year. This increase was most marked in Kistna, Gódávari, Ganjám and Tinnevelly. Arrears of small causes were practically the same. There was a considerable increase in the amount of work disposed of by Subordinate Judges, as during the latter half of the year there were two extra courts at work. The number of ordinary suits disposed of rose from 1,113 to 1,386; of which 846 and 1,063, respectively, were contested. The number of small causes also rose from 24,572 to 26,019 of which 8,649 were contested. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was much as usual. It was very long in the Tanjore Court. The average duration of contested small causes was again high in Ellore. The arrears of ordinary suits increased from 879 to 1,051, while the arrears of small causes decreased to nearly the same extent. There was an increase in the number of ordinary suits disposed of in District Courts, while the number of small causes fell slightly. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was very high in fourteen districts, and the average duration of uncontested ordinary suits was very high in four. The high average is generally attributed to the disposal of old suits, and the difficulty and delay in the service of summons on defendants. There was, however, a substantial reduction in the arrears both of ordinary suits and small causes. In four districts, where a temporary Subordinate Judge's Court was established during the year, this decrease was most marked.

Village Courts.

Agency Courts.

District Munsifs' Courts.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

District Courts.

169. Out of 294,884 execution petitions for disposal in mufassal courts 261,053 were disposed of. The number of wholly infructuous applications was very large in proportion. At the end of the year arrears had risen to 33,831. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 1,731.

Execution.

170. The number of insolvency petitions for disposal increased from 967 to 1,297, in consequence probably of the facilities afforded under the new Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, and of the investiture of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs with powers under that Act. Of 379,992 miscellaneous applications 364,379 were disposed of during the year. The figures for 1908 were 370,098 and 355,468 respectively.

Insolvency.

Miscellaneous Applications.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

171. In Subordinate Judges' Courts there were 4,607 appeals for disposal during the year, and of these 3,199 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,408 pending, as against 733 at the beginning of the year. The average duration of contested appeals was high in Ellore, Tinnevelly and Tuticorin, and that of uncontested appeals exceeded six months in the Nilgiris and Tinnevelly. There was an increase in the number of contested appeals disposed of by District Courts from 5,463 to 5,980. The average duration of appeals, contested and uncontested, was excessive in many Courts, and is, in most instances, attributed to the disposal of old appeals, some of which were cases of previous years, which had been restored to the file under the orders of the High Court.

Courts in the Presidency Town.

172. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes there was an increase in the number of suits for disposal and in the number disposed of. There was a considerable reduction in the average duration of contested and uncontested suits, from 98 and 45 days to 65 and 34 respectively. There was again a substantial reduction in the arrears. The City Civil Court disposed of exactly the same number of suits as in 1908, but, of the total of 546, 408 as against 350 were contested. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was slightly lower.

The City Civil Court.

The High Court.

173. There was an increase in the number of original suits for disposal by the High Court, and an increase in the number disposed of. Nevertheless the arrears had risen to 443 Suits at the end of the year. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 486 and 207 days, respectively. Of a total of 55 cases referred to a Judge in chambers, 23 were disposed of before the end of the year. There were 203 execution applications for disposal and final orders were passed on 153 of them. The number of miscellaneons applications disposed of was 1,643. Six judgment-debtors were committed to prison.

Appellate side.

The number of first and second appeals for disposal was 1,644 and 5,850, respectively. Four hundred and ninety-eight first appeals and 1,973 second appeals were disposed of, as against 270 and 1,654 in 1908. The arrears of both first and second appeals were slightly reduced. In 230 second appeals the decrees of the lower appellate courts were reversed, and in 57 of these the decrees of the court of first instance were restored. There was again an increase in the number of revision petitions, from 872 to 891. Of these 664 were applications for revision of proceedings of courts of small causes. The total number for disposal was 1,790, of which 895 were disposed of leaving a balance of 895 as against 899 in the previous year. The number of miscellaneous applications filed was 2,497, and the total number for disposal 2,986, of which 2,492 were disposed of. Including a balance of ten, there were 126 applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Of these 118, including a batch of 95, were disposed of and leave was granted in 108 cases. Seven appeals were pending before the Privy Council and one was disposed of. The appeal was allowed.

Insolvent Court.

The number of applications for the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors fell from 300 to 283. The total number for disposal was 883, of which 334 were finally disposed of. Of the 336 persons who applied for relief during the year 40 were Government servants, 12 Government pensioners, 146 were employés of private individuals or Companies, 85 were traders and the remaining 53 unemployed. The total amount of the debts in respect of which relief was sought was Rs. 16,54,498. Protection was granted in 190 cases.

Finance.

174. The total receipts and charges of civil and criminal courts were Rs. 77,43,964 and Rs. 59,27,615 as against Rs. 72,44,438 and Rs. 57,46,659 respectively in 1908. The receipts from process fees in the mufassal amounted to Rs. 14,85,748 as against Rs. 14,37,692. There was a net surplus of Rs. 5,82,140 under this head for the year.

Enrolments.

175. Nine advocates, 43 vakils and one attorney were enrolled in the High Court during the year. Pleadership certificates were issued to 230 pleaders, as against 188 in 1908, and 2,622 pleadership certificates were renewed.

REGISTRATION. (1909.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Registration department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1909; Statistics of British India, Parts II and VI, Administrative and Judicial—Registration. G.O., No. 699, Judicial, dated 10th May 1910.*]

Registration offices.

176. During the year 8 new sub-registry offices were opened, 4 in the Kistna district and one each in Ganjám, Gódávari, South Arcot and Tinnevelly, and 5 offices of Joint Sub-Registrars at the head-quarters of the districts of Ganjám, Bellary and South Canara, and one each in the districts of Tinnevelly and Madura. The toal number of Registration offices at the end of the year was 486, of which 22 were under District Registrars, 457 under Special Sub-Registrars and 7 under Revenue officers.

Registration.

177. The number of registrations effected during the year again showed an increase, the figures being 1,243,806 for 1908 and 1,271,404 for 1909. The increase occurred chiefly under sales, mortgages and leases (other than perpetual leases). The aggregate value of registered documents rose from Rs. 30·51 crores to Rs. 31·08, but the average value of documents declined slightly from Rs. 247 to Rs. 246.

Prosecutions.

178. Fourteen prosecutions were instituted by the officers of the department during the year and 4 cases were pending at the end of the previous year. Twelve resulted in conviction, one in acquittal and 5 cases were pending at the close of the year.

179. Owing to the increase in the number of registrations, the percentage of documents transcribed in the registers on the day of presentation slightly declined from 52·12 to 50·26 in the year under review. **Documents copied.**

180. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 19·29 and the expenditure to Rs. 13·71 lakhs, against Rs. 19·13 and Rs. 12·63 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. **Finance.**

181. All the District Registrars' offices, except the Nilgiris, were inspected by the Inspector-General. Of the sub-offices, 33 were inspected by the Inspector-General and 64 by the Inspector of Registration offices. All the sub-offices were inspected by the District Registrars, except those at Anjengo and Tangasseri, and 130 were inspected by Revenue officers. **Inspections.**

182. As in the previous year, the number of registering officers who were Notaries Public during 1909–1910 was 220, of whom only 19 were called upon to perform functions under the Act. The number of Negotiable instruments dealt with increased from 151 in 1908–1909 to 211 in 1909–1910, and the aggregate value of transactions rose from Rs. 2,12,657 to Rs. 3,02,964. Of these instruments, 99 bills and 107 promissory notes were noted, one bill and one promissory note were protested and the remaining 3 bills were both noted and protested. The figures for the previous year were 107 bills and 29 promissory notes noted, 12 bills and one promissory note protested and 2 bills noted and protested. Of the operations 168 were for non-payment and 43 for non-acceptance. A sum of Rs. 786–4–0 was realised as fees, and after disbursing Rs. 263–12–0 for incidental charges, the balance of Rs. 522–8–9 was remitted to the treasury. An expenditure of Rs. 9–12–0 was incurred on account of the renewal of the seals of the Notaries Public. No inspection was made by District Judges under rule 4 of the Notarial Rules. **Notaries Public. (1909–1910.)**

183. There were registered during the year 54 companies, 39 being limited by shares and 15 by guarantee. The corresponding figures for 1908–1909 were 137, 52 and 85, respectively. The decline occurred chiefly under Provident Societies, only 15 such societies having been registered as compared with 84 in the previous year. Of the 39 companies limited by shares, 13 were banking and loan companies, 2 insurance, 16 trading, 6 mills and presses, one tea and one land and building company. Under the head of "Banking and Loan" are included the "Sri Kistna Bank, Limited," with a nominal capital of 5 lakhs of rupees and seven mutual money-lending nidhis with a total nominal capital of about six and a half lakhs. "The South Indian Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Cocanada," with a capital of 2 lakhs, "The South India Brick and Tile Works, Limited, Madras," with a capital of 3 lakhs and the "Coromandal Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited" with a capital of 4½ lakhs may be noted as important enterprises under "Insurance" and "Trading Companies" and "Mills and Presses", respectively. The total nominal capital of the joint stock companies registered during the year was Rs. 4,049,380, while the paid-up capital was Rs. 3,39,570. One hundred and fifty-four companies were wound up during the year. Of these, 75 were joint stock companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 66,84,060, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 20,85,099. Provident funds accounted for the closing of 78 companies limited by guarantee and 14 limited by shares. During the year 261 companies increased their capital, the increase in nominal capital being over 13 lakhs and in paid-up capital over 35 lakhs; while 44 companies reduced their paid-up capital to the extent of 4¼ lakhs. At the close of 1909–1910, 763 companies were working, of which 481 were limited by shares and 282 by guarantee, against 863 companies, 57 limited by shares and 346 by guarantee at the end of 1908–1909. The nominal capital and the paid-up capital of the 481 joint stock companies were Rs. 9,43,37,568 and Rs. 4,64,98,840 respectively. The average paid-up capital of joint stock companies, viz., Rs. 96,671, was greater than in any year from 1901–1902. The amount of fees realised during the year was Rs. 11,837 as against Rs. 21,494 in the previous year. There has been a steady decline in this respect since 1905–1906, in which year the sum collected was Rs. 68,298. **Registered Companies. (1909–1910.)**

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION.

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Local Boards.*]

Local Boards and Union Panchayats.

District Boards.

184. The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as amended in 1900 continued to be in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, where the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, was in force. There were 23 District Boards as in the previous year. Each board consisted of the Collector of the district as *ex-officio* member and President and not less than 24 other members, the officers in charge of revenue divisions being *ex-officio* members; in the Nilgiris however the minimum number of members, excluding the President, was 12. On the last day of the year, the total strength of the District Boards was 702 or 13 less than in the previous year, while the maximum strength (747) remained unaltered. Of the total number, 109 were *ex-officio* members, 272 (72 officials and 200 non-officials) were nominated by Government and the remaining 321 (94 officials and 227 non-officials) were elected by the Taluk Boards, against 109, 276 and 330 respectively in 1908–1909. One-half of the sanctioned number of members of each District Board was elected by the Taluk Boards in all the districts, except the Nilgiris and Koraput where there were no Taluk Boards, and Gódávari where the number of elected members has been fixed at less than one-half. The number of meetings held by District Boards was 240 or 10 less than in the previous year, and the average attendance of members at each meeting was 17·8 as in the previous year, (6·6 officials and 11·2 non-officials).

185. There were 83 Taluk Boards or one more than in the previous year, each board consisting of the revenue divisional officer as *ex-officio* member and President and not less than 12 other members. The sanctioned strength of the Taluk Boards was revised during the year with reference roughly to the population comprised within the area under each Taluk Board with the result that it rose from 1,223 to 1,526; and on the 31st March 1910, there were 1,219 members or 34 more than in the previous year. Of these, 364 were officials and 855 non-officials, the corresponding figures for the previous year having been 352 and 833. With effect from 15th July 1909, the elective system was introduced in respect of Taluk Boards with the exception of Kollegal and Polavaram, the number of elected members being limited to one-third of the maximum strength of each Taluk Board, except in the case of the Parvatipuram Taluk Board where it was fixed at four out of a total strength of 21. Of the 497 seats thrown open to election, only 95 were filled before the close of the year. Of these, only 37 were actually contested; and in eleven cases a Government nomination became necessary owing to the default of the voters to propose candidates. The total number of meetings held by the Taluk Boards was 1,053 or 11 less than in 1908–1909 and the average attendance of members fell from 9·1 to 8·71 (2·65 officials and 6·06 non-officials). The Presidents of District Boards continued to exercise the powers both of appointing and re-appointing members of the Taluk Boards and of accepting the resignations of the members of the District and Taluk Boards.

Union Panchayats.

186. In all districts, except South Canara and the Nilgiris, union panchayats continued to work in assisting the administration of local affairs in important villages within the Taluk Board areas. There were altogether 389 panchayats or three more than in the previous year. Each union consisted of not less than five members, the headmen of the revenue villages wholly or partly included in the unions being *ex-officio* members, the other members being appointed by the Presidents of Taluk Boards to whom the power to do so had been delegated by Government in the previous year. The number of members on the panchayats at the close of the year rose from 3,670 to 3,739, of whom 831 were village headmen, 261 other officials and the remaining 2,647 non-officials. The number of meetings held by the panchayats fell from 5,185 to 5,087. The work done by these bodies was generally confined to the making of sanitary arrangements in the unions and the construction, repair and lighting of the roads lying within their jurisdiction, but in some cases, the management of choultries and markets was entrusted to them by the Taluk Boards. On the whole the working of the local boards and union panchayats continued to be satisfactory.

Receipts.

187. Land cess was levied at two annas per rupee of the assessment in the Nilgiris (except a portion of the South-East Wynaad where the rate was one anna), at rates varying from As. 2 to As. 1–3 in Malabar, at As. 1–6 in South Canara and

at one anna in the remaining districts. In Tanjore, a fourth of the receipts under this head continued to be set apart for railway construction. In the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Guntúr, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Salem and Tinnevelly, a special cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was also levied for the construction of railways and tramways. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were collected in all districts and the number of toll gates was 343 or 17 more than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in all the unions ; the maximum rates being in force in 301 cases, three-fourths in 61, two-thirds in five and half rates in the remaining 22. Excluding the transactions under debt heads, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 78,44,631 or Rs. 3,64,879 more than 1908–1909. The actual receipts decreased from Rs. 1,33,33,189 to Rs. 1,31,77,685. Excluding the receipts from the special railway cess, the revenue from rates and taxes rose by Rs. 2,80,050 as the result of an increase of Rs. 2,57,827 under land cess and Rs. 23,412 under house-tax and a nett decrease of Rs. 1,189 under tolls. There was a rise under land cess of Rs. 3,45,828 in 16 districts, partly counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 88,001 in the remaining districts ; the increase occurred chiefly in Cuddapah (Rs. 62,428), North Arcot (Rs. 62,133), Tinnevelly (Rs, 52,230), Bellary (Rs. 36,919), Kistna (Rs. 28,828) and Vizagapatam (Rs. 18,886) owing partly to the realization of large arrears and partly to an increase in the current demand. The largest decrease under tolls occurred in Vizagapatam (Rs. 9,551), the Nilgiris (Rs. 7,367), and Chingleput (Rs. 5,662). The increase in the receipts from house-tax occurred chiefly in Madura (Rs. 3,041), Coimbatore (Rs. 2,551) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 1,990). The grants received from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 21,58,123 or Rs. 7,01,426 less than in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 14,23,000 were contributed from the special assignment made by the Government of India in aid of the general resources of local boards, Rs. 1,92,880 for public works, Rs. 2,12,285 for education, Rs. 35,947 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 1,58,273 for sanitation, Rs. 34,738 for choultries and Rs. 1,01,000 as a temporary contribution to the District Board of Vizagapatam to cover the deficit with which its accounts closed during some months of the year. The grants for public works were paid chiefly to the District Boards of the Nilgiris (Rs. 99,000) and Koraput (Rs. 23,000) in consideration of the smallness of their revenues, but also comprised a contribution of Rs. 31,000 made to the District Boards of South Arcot, Chingleput, Kurnool and Vizagapatam for the construction of buildings for medical institutions previously located in rented buildings unsuitable for the purpose. During the year the teaching grants to private elementary schools were paid direct from Provincial funds instead of through local boards as in previous years ; the educational grants to district boards took the form of lump assignments intended to enhance their other resources so as to enable them adequately to maintain their own elementary schools. The grants paid on account of hospitals and dispensaries represented chiefly the Provincial share of the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates employed by the local boards. The grants for choultries continued to be disbursed to the local boards in eight districts, in lieu of the income from lands originally assigned for the maintenance of choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government.

Expenditure.

188. Excluding the charges relating to debt heads and the contributions from one district board to another, the total expenditure of the local boards fell from Rs. 1,29,68,310 to Rs. 1,24,57,641 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 85,64,675.

Public Works.

189. The outlay on public works increased from Rs. 59,77,918 to Rs. 63,83,677, of which Rs. 21,30,818 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries and markets, and the remaining Rs. 42,52,859 on repairs to existing works. The length of new roads constructed was nearly 241 miles against 143 in the previous year, the expenditure under this head falling, however, from Rs. 5,37,134 to Rs. 5,31,308. The mileage of roads repaired was 23,341 against 22,824 in 1908–1909 and the outlay thereon Rs. 35,31,455 against Rs. 32,99,391. Except for Koraput, where the supervision of public works was left to the taluk officials, and separate engineering establishment was not sanctioned for the district until nearly the close of the year, local boards maintained their own engineering establishments, but in a few cases the construction and maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and canal banks were entrusted to the Public Works Department.

Medical Institutions.

190. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the Local Boards was 131 and 242 against 130 and 240 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining these institutions rose from Rs. 6,92,910 to Rs. 7,50,947, and the number of patients treated in them from 3,296,849 to 3,557,703. The number of midwives employed by Local Boards was 284 at a cost of Rs. 42,146 against 280 at a cost of Rs. 42,872 in the previous year; the number of labour cases attended by them rose from 23,390 to 23,636.

Vaccination.

191. Seven hundred and sixteen vaccinators including probationers were employed by the District Boards. The average cost of each successful operation was As. 2-3 as in the previous year.

Sanitation.

192. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 7,92,960 against Rs. 7,94,112 in 1908–1909.

Railways.

193. Railways owned by district boards worked only in the districts of Tanjore and Kistna; the railways contemplated by certain other boards were kept in abeyance pending the settlement of the terms of their construction and working. The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee fund of the Tanjore District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 14,23,200 in Government securities and Rs. 2,41,712 in cash. The gross earnings of the District Board's Railway rose from Rs. 6,93,120 to Rs. 6,97,823. The working expenses of the District Board's railway amounted to Rs. 4,22,005. In addition to this the District Board repaid a sum of Rs. 71,185 to Provincial funds towards recoupment of the Government share in the railway which is treated as a loan, and Rs. 25,696 to the debenture holders as interest. The profit derived by the District Board from the working of the railway during the year was Rs. 2,75,818 or 5·9 per cent. of the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the Guarantee Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 18,23,200 in Government securities and Rs. 83,948 in cash.

194. The balance in favour of the Railway Cess fund of the Kistna District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,38,500 in Government securities and Rs. 38,087 in cash. The gross earnings of the District Board's railway rose from Rs. 3,17,934 to Rs. 3,26,103, and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,47,184. In addition to this, the district board repaid a sum of Rs. 1,35,448 to Provincial funds towards the loan taken from Government for the construction of the line. The profit derived by the District Board from the working of the railway during the year was Rs. 1,78,919 or 8·3 per cent. of the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the cess fund at the end of the year was Rs. 4,38,500 in Government securities and Rs. 1,79,063 in cash.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1909-1910.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Municipalities.*]

General.

195. The number of municipalities administered under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, increased by one, owing to the constitution of the Tenáli union into a municipality with effect from 1st November 1909. The new municipality, however, came into actual working order only from 1st April 1910. In order to ascertain the population of the three Hill Municipalities of Coonoor, Ootacamund and Kodaikánal during the summer months when the stations are usually filled with visitors, a quinquennial census of the population of these municipalities to be taken in the month of May has been arranged for. The first of these censuses was taken on the 15th May 1909. Including the twelve members of the Municipal Council of Tenáli, all of whom were nominated by Government, the various Councils had, on the 31st March 1910, a total strength of 954 members, of whom 74 were members *ex-officio*, 416 nominated by Government and 464 elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants. Of the total number again 188 were officials and 766 non-officials as against 189 and 730, respectively, in the previous year; while 152 were Europeans and Eurasians and 802 Indians. The Municipal Councils of Tenáli, Kurnool, Palni, Periyakulam, Chidambaram, Mannárgudi, Srívilliputtur, Tinnevelly and Srírangam consisted entirely of Indian members. The municipal councils held in all 1,638 meetings or 116 more than in the previous year.

The average attendance of the councillors at each meeting was 8·8 or 53 per cent. of the sanctioned strength as against 8·6 or 51·5 per cent. in the previous year. The system of appointing councillors by election continued to be in force in 58 municipalities; of these 50 were divided into wards for electoral purposes and, in the remaining eight, the elections were held for the town as a whole. As in the previous year, 35 municipal councils had elected Chairmen.

Receipts.

196. The total opening balance of Municipal funds was Rs. 11,56,153 against Rs. 11,20,216 in 1908–1909. The current receipts rose from Rs. 43,89,843 to Rs. 50,09,698, the increase occurring chiefly under taxation, grants and contributions from Government and loans. The principal taxes levied continued to be those on buildings and lands, water and drainage tax and the tax on arts; and the revenue derived from these sources amounted to Rs. 11,83,897, Rs. 3,88,414 and Rs. 2,34,024, respectively, against Rs. 11,01,379, Rs. 3,66,151 and Rs. 2,27,983 in 1908–1909. The income from tolls rose from Rs. 4,81,358 to Rs. 4,90,334 and the realizations from fees and revenue from educational institutions and from markets and slaughter-houses from Rs. 1,53,319 and Rs. 2,82,477, respectively, to Rs. 1,58,859 and Rs 2,92,984. There was however a considerable decrease in the amount of advances which were adjusted during the year under review, the sum being only Rs. 2,22,113 against Rs. 2,70,408 in the previous year. Grants from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 4,89,554 against Rs. 3,71,458 in 1908–1909 and consisted of Rs. 4,39,124 paid for general, Rs. 33,678 for educational, and Rs. 16,752 for medical purposes, the corresponding figures for 1908–1909 being Rs. 2,70,625, Rs. 92,023 and Rs. 8,810. In addition to the above grants which were included in the Municipal accounts, the following sums aggregating Rs. 4,06,750 were spent by the Public Works Department out of grants provided by Government :—

197. Ootacamund drainage scheme (Rs. 13,361), Berhampur water-supply scheme (Rs. 52,016), Salem water-supply scheme (Rs. 3,01,680), Vizianagram water-supply scheme (Rs. 1,252), Cuddapah water-works improvements (Rs. 2,403), Gudiyattám water-works improvements (Rs. 8,434), Coimbatore Municipal hospital (Rs. 25,012) and the construction of a service reservoir in connection with the Trichinopoly water-works (Rs. 2,592).

198. The total amount of loans taken from Government during the year by Municipal Councils was Rs. 4,40,000. The Municipal Council of Cuddalore borrowed Rs. 9,000 for the construction of the Banbury market, while that of Conjeeveram took a loan of Rs. 18,460 for carrying out certain improvements to its water-works. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,22,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 33,000 and Rs. 1,57,540 were advanced to the Municipal Councils of Berhampur, Bezwada, Periyakulam and Salem, respectively, for the construction of water-works. No Council raised any loan during the year in the open market.

Incidence of Taxation.

199. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was Rs. 1–5–5 against Rs. 1–4–6 in 1908–1909. In the three Hill Municipalities of Ootacamund, Coonoor and Kodaikánal the incidence was Rs. 5–1–3, Rs. 4–4–5 and Rs. 2–11–7, respectively, while in the plains it varied from Rs. 2–11–3 in Bezwada to As. 10–5 in Srívilliputtúr.

Expenditure.

200. The total expenditure for the year rose from Rs. 44,02,334 to Rs. 51,63,521. The increase, which occurred chiefly under public works, hospitals and dispensaries, advances and investments, was partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the expenditure from Municipal funds upon education. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 17·38 lakhs or Rs. 4·07 lakhs more than in the previous year. The outlay on the construction and repairof roads was Rs. 4,75,719 or 92·0 per cent. of the net revenue from tolls. Schemes for the water-supply of Salem, Berhampur, Bezwada and Periyakulam and the improvements to the water-works at Cocanada, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly were under execution by the Public Works Department. The Kodaikánal and Vizianagram water-supply schemes have since been taken in hand, while a revised estimate is under preparation for Masulipatam. Schemes for the water-supply of Anantapur, Rajahmundry, Ellore, Nandyal, Palni, Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Mangalore, Negapatam and the extension of the Vizagapatam water-supply to Waltair as also schemes for the drainage of Rajahmundry, Ellore, Madura, Calicut, Tellicherry, Nellore, Vellore, Mangalore, Negapatam, Srírangam, Trichinopoly and Anakápalle were either under investigation or preparation by the Sanitary Engineer or under the consideration of the

Public Works.

Medical Relief.

Sanitary Board or the Chief Engineer. There was at least one hospital or dispensary located within each municipality, but the hospitals at Ootacamund and Vizagapatam were under private management, though contributions were paid by the Municipal Councils concerned towards their maintenance. The hospital at Tirupati, which was hitherto under the management of the District Board of North Arcot, was taken over by the Municipality but continued to be supported by the Mahant of Tirupati. A considerable proportion of the institutions maintained by Municipal Councils were in receipt of contributions from District Boards. The number of in-patients treated in these institutions rose from 29,078 to 31,096 and that of out-patients from 1,634,988 to 1,697,936. The total cost of their maintenance was Rs. 4,39,217 or Rs. 52,366 more than in the previous year. The expenditure on conservancy rose from Rs. 10,37,219 to Rs. 10,54,515 and the cost of lighting amounted to Rs. 1,68,778 against Rs. 1,61,931 in 1908-1909.

Sanitation and Lighting.

Debt.

201. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 27,88,879 towards the repayment of which there were sinking funds to the extent of Rs. 1,86,300.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS CITY. (1909-1910.)

Financial.

202. The following is an abstract of receipts and charges for the year 1909-1910 :—

Receipts.	Rs.	*Charges.*	Rs.
Opening Balance	18,14,400	Public Works	14,68,847
		Education	27,703
Municipal Rates and Taxes	15,80,822	Sanitation and Medical services	4,44,505
Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers	4,48,738	Miscellaneous Municipal purposes ...	2,62,678
Grants and Contributions	3,32,100	Supervision and Management	1,25,079
Miscellaneous	1,74,322	Repayment of debt	1,08,422
Extraordinary and debt	9,65,329	Interest on loans	3,15,143
Advances recovered	37,733	Advances recoverable	10,893
		Refund of other than current collections	27,142
		Discount	30,633
	35,39,044	Pensions and Gratuities	25,642
			28,46,687
		Closing balance ...	25,06,757
Grand Total ...	53,53,444	Grand Total ...	53,53,444

203. The total receipts in the previous year amounted to Rs. 41,20,923 and the charges to Rs. 23,06,523. The income from Municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 15,80,822 or Rs. 2,329 in excess of the previous year. The current collections from Municipal taxes showed a large increase of Rs. 79,016 but this increase was nearly counterbalanced by a decrease under arrear collections due to a smaller demand under that head in the year under report. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 3-1-8 against Rs. 3-1-7 in 1908-1909. The revenue derived from Municipal property and powers rose from Rs. 4,36,308 to Rs. 4,48,738 or Rs. 12,430 over that of the previous year. The increase was due chiefly to larger import of timber and firewood. The contributions from Government amounted to Rs. 3,32,100 against Rs. 76,100 in 1908-1909 and were made up of the usual annual contribution of Rs. 32,050, a special grant of Rs. 3,00,000 for improvement of water-supply and drainage and a contribution of Rs. 50 for the payment of batta to pregnant women in the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Maternity Hospital. The miscellaneous receipts were in excess of the previous year by Rs. 32,994 due principally to greater realizations under payment for water for non-domestic purposes and from the sale of materials of the superstructure of houses, etc., acquired for constructing the new Royapettah Hospital and for opening congested areas. The debt at the close of the year was Rs. 81,26,231. The loan of Rs. 20,000 raised in the open market in 1879 for the purchase of the Smithfield Market was discharged during the year. A sum of Rs. 21,052 was paid towards the repayment of the Government instalment loans and Rs. 3,15,143 towards interest on all loans. The sinking funds at the close of the year on account of the several loans, exclusive of the Government instalment loans, amounted to Rs. 24,20,500 in Government promissory notes and Madras municipal debentures and Rs. 1,235 in cash.

204. The outlay on works was Rs. 14,68,847 or 51·60 per cent. of the total expenditure against Rs. 9,81,321 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 7,93,117 or 53·99 per cent. was spent on new works, Rs. 5,05,456 or 34·41 per cent. on repairs, Rs. 1,17,980 or 8·03 per cent. on establishment, and Rs. 52,294 or 3·57 per cent. on tools and plant, etc. The works of widening the southern end of Tiruvottiyúr High Road and Chulai Bazaar Road and the opening of the new road from Mount Road to South Beach Road were in progress. A contribution of Rs. 1,50,000 was paid to Government by the Corporation for the construction of the Napier Bridge. A masonry pier for the iron bridge in Brick-kiln Road Rubbish Depot was constructed and the Wallajah Bridge was thoroughly repaired and painted. On repairs to communications Rs. 2,20,377 was spent against Rs. 2,26,314 in 1908–1909. The decrease in spite of the fact that more roads were laid 4″ thick is due to the use of cheaper Vellachery granite. During the year 41·39 miles of road were reformed against 38·65 miles in the previous year; 3 miles 6 furlongs and 100 yards of road were metalled for the first time, 4 miles 7 furlongs and 183 yards of mud road were also raised, graded and spread with gravel. The construction of New Corporation Office buildings, a New Hospital in Royapettah, a Model Paracherry in Vasapmode, a Bullock Depot and Drivers' lines near Monegar Choultry, and Evening bazaars at Moore Market was in progress. Lands were acquired for constructing model dwellings for Muhammadans in Salaivinoyagar Koil Street, Georgetown, for Model Paracherries in Mirsaibpet and Kistnampet and for a Cart Depot in Harris Road. A temporary pumping station in People's Park for removing the nuisance caused by the overflow of sewage in Periamet, and a room over the present Revenue Officer's room in the Municipal office were constructed. On repairs to buildings Rs. 12,340 were spent against Rs. 11,582 in the previous year.

Works.

Communications.

Buildings.

205. In addition to the design and the construction of new works of water-supply and drainage, the Special Engineer was placed in charge of the maintenance of the existing underground drainage works from 1st November 1909. Designs, plans and estimates for new works for the main drainage of Madras—especially Georgetown—and for the local drainage of Tondiarpet were completed. The design of silt pits and screening chambers for the Law College and Royapuram Pumping stations was also completed and contracts were let. The design of the Law College Pumping station buildings was put in hand. The Special Engineer's proposals, plans and estimates for the Tondiarpet drainage were sanctioned by Government shortly after the close of the year. Estimate for this work as revised by Government amounts to Rs. 10,71,000. A new scheme for the irrigation of the sewage farm estimated to cost Rs. 44,500 was designed and carried out and resulted in a substantial increase in the irrigable area. A small pumping plant to intercept the sewage of Periamet and pump it directly into the cast-iron main was installed with very satisfactory results and steps are now being taken to extend the remedial measures to Purasawakum and Vepery by installing a pump in People's Park at a point opposite the Vepery High Road. The Periamet station will be abandoned as soon as this new station begins to work. A drainage system was designed and carried out for the Kalyani Hospital in Mylapore. Systematic sewer cleaning was instituted and numerous works were executed in the districts where drainage is most deficient. Under ordinary works pucka side drains especially in paracherries and hutting grounds and the new sea outfall for stopping Kelly's drain nuisance were constructed. The masonry works for the new conduit and for the filter beds and pure water tanks were begun, but bad weather made progress very difficult and slow. The main lines of the new water-supply distribution scheme were settled and detailed drawings put in hand. The drawings and specifications for the large elevated tank to be erected at Kilpauk and for the pumping plant required to raise the filtered water into the tank were in course of preparation at the close of the year. Under ordinary works Rs. 9,042 were spent on improvements to water-supply in anticipation of, but in agreement with the general scheme and a contribution of Rs. 1,025 was paid to Government for constructing a bridge across the supply channel from Cholavaram tank to Red Hills. During the year 19,366 feet of old and worn out pipes were taken out, cleaned and relaid or replaced by new pipes, 12,351 feet of new pipes were laid and 10 fountains, 19 valves, 19 stop-cocks, 5 hydrants, 31 meters and 34 pumps were fixed. The quantity of water supplied to the City was 616,259,232 cubic feet as against 599,336,385 cubic feet in the previous year. The cost of maintenance of water-supply was Rs. 31,271 against Rs. 47,291 in 1908–1909.

Drainage.

Water-supply.

Education.

206. During the year a sum of Rs. 27,703 was spent on education against Rs. 20,232 in the previous year excluding the expenditure from the Government subsidy of Rs. 29,050. There were 152 aided elementary schools for boys with 10,720 boys and 1,871 girls and 53 elementary schools for girls with 449 boys and 6,511 girls against 146 s chools for boys with 9,051 boys and 1,639 girls and 54 schools for girls with 319 boys and 6,301 girls in 1908–1909. The Corporation school at Chetput had on the 31st March last 105 boys and 27 girls against 71 boys and 17 girls on the corresponding day of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 100 was spent for the payment of stipends to 7 teachers who attended the Government Training School, Saidapet, and to 5 teachers who attended the Government Panchama Training School, Madras.

Medical Relief.

207. The cost of the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 41,944 against Rs. 31,834 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated was 150,710 against 132,574 in 1908–1909. The usual contributions of Rs. 20,000 to Government on account of hospitals in the City, of Rs. 1,100 to St. Thomé Dispensary, of Rs. 240 to St. Thomas Convent Dispensary, of Rs. 1,000 to Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, and of Rs. 780 to Sembiam Dispensary, were continued. A contribution of Rs. 250 to the Pasteur Institute of South India, Coonoor, and another of Rs. 1,500 to the Monegar Choultry and Native Infirmary were paid, for the first time, during the year.

Vaccination.

The total number of cases vaccinated in the City was 39,020 consisting of 23,663 males and 15,357 females against 32,774 in the previous year. The percentage of success in primary vaccination and re-vaccination was 98·76 and 60·60, respectively, against 99·75 and 67·41 in 1908–1909. Vaccinations of children under one year numbered 19,859 against 18,872 in the previous year.

Births and Deaths.

The numbers of births and deaths registered in 1909 were 18,981 and 19,354 against 19,980 and 22,285, respectively, in 1908. The birth and death rates were 37·2 and 37·9 per mille against 39·2 and 43·7 per mille, respectively, in 1908. There were two imported cases of plague, both of which proved fatal.

Conservancy.

Lighting.

208. A sum of Rs. 3,57,212 or 12·54 per cent. of the total expenditure was spent on conservancy against Rs. 3,73,188 in the previous year. The total number of oil lamps at the end of the year was 6,062 and the number of power lamps 59. The lighting charges amounted to Rs. 87,519 against Rs. 78,932 in 1908–1909. The public parks—People's Park, Napier Park, Robinson Park and Loane Square—were maintained at a cost of Rs. 25,547 against Rs. 26,007 in the previous year.

Parks.

Fire.

The total cost of maintenance of the Steam and Manual Fire Engines was Rs. 11,593 against Rs. 8,640 in 1908–1909. The engines were requisitioned for 22 fires as against 17 in the previous year.

MILITARY VOLUNTEERING. (1909–1910.)

209. During the year 1909–1910, a new Railway Company of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles was formed, and a Cycle Company of the Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers. The Madras Railway Volunteers were amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles. Maxim guns were purchased for the use of the Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers, the Malabar Volunteer Rifles and the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles. The full dress of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was changed to red with green facings. There were in all 6,368 extra-efficients and 1,841 efficients in the various corps under the control of the Madras Government as against 4,820 and 769, respectively, in the previous year: in point of numbers the largest corps were the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, the Madras Volunteer Guards and the First Battalion of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles with 418,265 and 238 efficients respectively.

MARINE. (1909–1910.)

Port of Madras.

210. The receipts of the Madras Port Trust fell in the year under report from Rs. 11,49,756 to Rs. 10,51,256, and the percentage of gross expenditure, excluding the payment of debt and contributions to capital, to gross receipts was 69·55. If the two items of dredging and payment of interest on the one side and the grant of Port Fund surplus on the other be eliminated, the percentage of regular harbour earnings required for actual working expenses is about 44 per cent. Vessels of all sorts to the number of 650 and of a tonnage of 1,698,932 paid in all for port fees and mooring dues the sum of Rs. 1,01,259. If this sum be considered as a charge on the tonnage of exports and imports dealt with at the port, the incidence works out at As. 2·45 per ton. A total tonnage of 524,000 tons of imports and 136,000 tons of exports passed through the harbour, a fall of over 100,000 tons as compared with last year. The decrease is principally under imports, coal alone being 92,511 tons less. Exports were practically the same. Coal was the largest item of imports and seeds and ground-nuts the heaviest item of exports in the year. That the many facilities provided in the harbour for the handling of cargo are beginning to show a result is proved by a statement obtained from the agents of the Clan and Hansa lines of steamers. This shows an improvement in the six months ending the 31st March 1910, compared with the four years 1906 to 1909, of 23 and 33 per cent. There are still several improvements under consideration whereby it is expected that in various respects the work of the handling of cargo will be yet further expedited. A ten lakh scheme has been accepted by Government for equipping the port in a very complete manner as a barge and lighter port only.

Works.

211. Two jetties, projecting from the south harbour arm and intended in the first instance for vessels carrying horses and cattle, were constructed during the year and so successfully used for cargo that the Board spent nearly as much again in lengthening and completing them for this purpose. An estimate for certain quays and sheds for lighters and barges on the north beach, to cost Rs. 4½ lakhs, was sanctioned in January 1910, the shedding and cranes have been indented for and locally a beginning has been made with the ferro-concrete piles and slabs of which the quay will be formed. The great advantage afforded by this quay is that it will be ready for use just about the time when the old ocean screw pier will have become too corroded for safe use any longer. During the year the electric lighting originally contemplated has been completed, and no interruptions in the supply of current have taken place hitherto. A second independent water supply has been brought into the harbour by the connection of a 6-inch pipe line to the 20-inch town main. In order to expedite the supply of water to ships it is also in contemplation to erect a 40,000-gallon tank close to the ship wharf on the south arm. The slipway was occupied for 99 days by the dredger "Triton", on which extensive repairs were carried out. This dredger has been engaged exclusively at the new entrance throughout the year. By continuous work sufficient depth in water was obtained to allow of the British India Steam Navigation Company's *Tara* of 6,500 tons leaving the harbour by the new entrance in the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 10th December 1909. On the 4th January the old entrance was permanently closed to steamers and the new entrance brought into use. In the course of the year under report the Trust's buildings were all insured for a total of Rs. 9,47,800 for the calendar year 1910. Hitherto the system of insurance had not been uniform. The suction dredger "Madras" was employed during the year in deepening astern of berths 2, 3, 8 and 9 and enlarging the boat basin. She was also at work for 26 days in the south-east corner of the harbour where sand comes through the interstices of the blocks in the breakwater in considerable quantities.

Dredging.

Minor ports.

212. The sum total of the trade at all the minor ports of the Presidency for the year under review was Rs. 27·59 crores. This is an increase on the figure for the previous year of Rs. 2·5 crores, and is the highest figure recorded since 1865–66. The increase is due almost entirely to the expansion of the coasting trade. The number of vessels that entered the ports was 21,107 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,771,292 tons, against 21,239 vessels with a tonnage of 8,584,685 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of vessels is counterbalanced by the increase in tonnage. The port dues collections for the year were Rs. 3,93,043 against Rs. 3,71,952, an increase of a little over 5 per cent. Of the sixteen minor ports,

Tuticorin, as usual, heads the list of trade with Rs. 693·05 lakhs, followed by Cochin, Cocanada and Calicut. The import trade of Cochin and the export trade of Tuticorin were the largest on record since 1875–76.

Miscellaneous.

213. There was a decrease in the number of native passengers leavingthe ports of the Presidency, both on long and short voyages. At Gopalpur and Negapatam this is ascribed to the passengers preferring to embark at Calcutta or Madras. During the year under report dredging operations were carried on at the ports of Cocanada Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tuticorin. In consequence of the reduction in rates from the 1st December 1909 the Madras coast light dues collections fell from Rs. 1·76 lakhs to Rs. 1·64 lakhs. The saving to shipping for the four months that this reduction was in force amounted to Rs. 11,733. The lights were exhibited continuously and with one exception efficiently throughout the year. The total number of wrecks and casualties reported during the year was 140 against 19 in the previous year. Besides the value of cargo the loss of which in certain cases was unknown and the damage encountered by some cargo boats and native craft which sank or drifted ashore, the total loss in cargo and in cost of vessels was Rs. 80,472 and Rs. 1,66,730 respectively. This abnormal loss is largely attributable to the disastrous storm that visited the West Coast ports. The loss of life was in all 20.

Finance.

The Minor Ports fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,58,933 in cash and Rs. 11,10,000 in securities and closed with Rs. 1,096 in cash and Rs. 14,20,000 in securities. The Pilotage funds closed with a balance of Rs. 5,200 in cash and Rs. 1,58,000 in Government securities. The Madras Coast Lights fund had to its credit on the 31st March 1910 a sum of Rs. 5,381 in cash and Rs. 2,85,000 in securities. The Landing and Shipping funds balance at the close of the year was Rs. 5,85,000.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1909.)

Arms and Explosives.

214. The total number of licenses issued under the Arms Act which were in force during the year under review was 65,184 as against 67,813 issued in the previous year. The figures, however, do not admit of strict comparison, as the returns submitted to Government hitherto showed only licenses issued during the year under report, omitting those issued in previous years which still remained in force. There was a decrease of 3,512 in the number of licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for purposes of sport, protection or display, the number for the previous year being 56,935. This is attributed mostly to the closer scrutiny exercised by District Magistrates before granting licenses and to strictness in the renewal of licenses. Licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder, fuses, etc., required for blasting purposes decreased from 8,645 in the previous year to 7,702; while the number of licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for destruction of wild animals increased by 245. The decrease in the former was contributed chiefly by Coimbatore, Madura and Nellore. The number of licenses issued under the Explosives Act (IV of 1884) remained almost stationary being 2,813 as against 2,804 in 1908. As in previous years the arms for which the largest number of licenses were in force during 1909 were single barrelled muzzle-loading percussion guns. The inspections of licensed shops by the Police Inspectors and by the Magistracy continued to be unsatisfactory. The number of prosecutions instituted under the Arms and Explosives Acts increased from 1,078 to 1,512, 1,247 resulting in conviction. This shows a percentage of 82·5 as against 82·25 in 1908.

Sulphur Licenses.

215. The number of licenses in force in respect of transactions in sulphur during the year remained almost the same, viz., 223. The total quantity of sulphur for which licenses were obtained was 514 tons as against 633 tons in 1908, while the quantity sold or utilized in the year under review was 386 tons as against 428 tons in the previous year. There were two fatal accidents from explosives in the district of North Arcot. Sulphur was used in the Presidency chiefly for the manufacture of gunpowder, fire-works and blasting powder, and for medicinal and sanitary purposes. It was also used for bleaching cardamoms and as an insecticide in coffee and tea estates.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. (1909–1910.)

[*Report on the operations of the Agricultural and Civil Veterinary Departments, Madras Presidency, for the official year 1909–1910.*]

Organization.

216. Two appointments of Assistant Directors were created during the year, one with headquarters at Samalkota in the Northern Circle. The services of a member of the Indian Agricultural service were placed at the disposal of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, as Scientific officer, with headquarters at Bangalore. Mr. Wood succeeded Mr. Shepperson as Principal of the College of Agriculture at Coimbatore, and Mr. Hilson succeeded the former as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Circle. Mr. McRae was selected for the appointment of Mycologist.

Entomology and Mycology.

217. There are now three trained Entomological Assistants. One is permanently engaged at the Agricultural College, and the other two are sent to investigate outbreak of pests in the different parts of the Presidency when they are reported, and suggest practical remedies. The chief pests investigated this year have been the paddy stem-borer in several districts, the grasshopper in Bellary and Tinnevelly and the hairy caterpillar in South Arcot. The officiating Imperial Mycologist visited the Wynaad to enquire into the Nectria fungus disease of pepper and arranged a series of experiments. He visited Bapatla to investigate the palm disease. The Mycological Assistant completed his training at Pusa. The Mycologist has spent some time in the Gódávari and Kistna districts in inspecting the operations for the eradication of the palmyra fungus. He has begun experiments on the smut of cholam, and has visited the Nilgiris to investigate the potato disease.

Agricultural Stations and Experiments.

218. The Coimbatore College was completed during the year under report. At Agricultural Stations, as before, attention has been concentrated on practical work on the main food and industrial crops, paddy, cotton, sugarcane and ground-nut, occupying most of the time of the department. The efficiency of the Farm managers and Assistant managers is improving. There was keen competition this year for the new B 208 Mauritius cane. It is now cultivated in many parts of the world, has a very high sugar content and is a most valuable acquisition to the country. In the cultivation of ground-nut, good progress continues on the West Coast. The greatest obstacle to the more rapid spread of the crop is the tendency in districts where it is new to grow it year after year on the same land. Thus it is a common complaint in South Arcot that the crop is not so productive as before. The land appears to be " sick " of the crop. Experiments are being made to discover the best rotation crops to be grown with ground-nut. Cotton experiments are being continued. But as the best experts cannot give a final opinion till at least a bale of cotton is available, several years are required before the real value of a selected plant can be determined. At Coimbatore the Government Botanist has begun experiments on Mendelian lines with Cambodia cotton with a view to combine the good points of this and other similar acclimatised varieties. The system of granting premia for growing practically pure crops of cotton was given up under the orders of Government, as it proved ineffectual. The work on paddy consisted of the trial of new varieties, and experiments in the method of cultivation.

Saline lands.

219. The saline land question, as far as it concerns this Presidency, is one of very minor importance. It is now merely a question whether the application of a system of flooding and draining followed by suitable cultivation, would be repaid by the value of the land reclaimed.

Pumping.

220. The oil-engines installed up to the beginning of the year numbered 163. During the year 36 further installations were added, 19 independently and 17 with the aid of the department. Of the total number of installations thus recorded, 184 are used for irrigation, representing a total horse power of 1,520 and driving pumps having an aggregate discharge of over 5,000,000 gallons per hour. The boring operations, which had previously been almost entirely confined to the Chingleput district, were extended, but as the tools now in use are only suitable for boring in alluvium or very soft rock, it is becoming increasingly difficult to deal with applications for borings, as a large proportion of those now received involve rock-boring. Proposals are being submitted in consequence for the purchase of power drills. The total number of borings sunk up to the beginning of the year was 471, of which rather more than 50 per cent. were successful. During the past year 133 more borings were made, of which 61 were successful. At the end of the year 215 more applications were pending. The total of fees collected for the pumping and boring operations of the year was Rs. 3,707-4-6. During the year loans for the purpose of setting up oil-engines and pumps, to the value of Rs. 23,750 were granted to nine persons, as against Rs. 27,100 to eleven individuals in the previous year. The number of installations in course of erection at the close of the year was 17. There were nineteen cases in which installations were put down by ryots without the assistance of the department, and of these nine were from the South Arcot district.

Stock.

221. Five veterinary hospitals were opened during the year, making a total of 22 at work in the Presidency. Of these, 8 hospitals were maintained by Government, 8 by Local Boards, one by the Raja of Vizianagram, 2 by Native States and 2 by Zamindars. The hospital at Bellary continued to be maintained by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The staff was strengthened by the addition of 7 of the 12 veterinary graduates who passed out of the College in 1909, and one graduate of the Bombay College. The work turned out by the practising veterinary staff did not come up to that of last year, the shortage being attributed to short supply of serum, and to the fact that inoculation against certain diseases was discontinued. Preventive measures of inoculation have had a satisfactory result in the decrease in the mortality of cattle. The total loss of cattle was 122,800, of which 110,073 deaths were ascribable to disease. There was a decrease under every head except that of "malignant sore throat," and particularly satisfactory was the decline in rinderpest. The Government breeding stallions in Coimbatore, Salem and Madura were rather more in demand, performing 277 coverings as against 239 in the preceding year. A large number of cattle fairs were held, but it was only possible to depute a Veterinary Assistant to 12 of them. Nine cattle shows were held in the year as against 7 in the year preceding.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

(FASLI 1319—1ST JULY 1909 TO 30TH JUNE 1910.)

[*Season and crop report for the agricultural year, 1909-1910—Agricultural Statistics of British India ; and Area and Yield of certain principal Crops in India.*]

Rainfall.

222. On the whole the south-west monsoon may be characterised as having been very good and fairly distributed throughout the Presidency. There was very heavy rain early in June on the West Coast and in the Hills, and good rain in Ganjám and the Vizagapatam Agency. In the next two weeks rains were scanty except on the West Coast and in parts of the Circars. The rainfall in July was above the average in Nellore, Madras, the West Coast, the Hills and in the Circars except Vizagapatam (Littoral). There was a deficiency of rain in August in Ganjám and Vizagapatam and on the West Coast, but in September there was copious rainfall in the Deccan, Carnatic, North Arcot, Tanjore and Vizagapatam (Littoral). The area cultivated under first dry crop was more than the average of five years except in the districts of Ganjám, Gódávari, Cuddapah and Salem, where the decrease was less than 8 per cent., and in South Canara, where the decrease was 45 per cent. The cultivation of wet first crop and wet second crop was 17 and 37 per cent. respectively, above the average. The total rainfall during the north-east monsoon

was below the normal throughout the Presidency. The rainfall in October was considerably below the average in all but five districts. The fall in November was disappointing in all districts except Malabar. The December rains, except in parts of the Circars, Malabar and South Canara, were far below the normal. In January Madura and Tinnevelly had fair rains and there were good rains in several districts in the months of April and May.

Crops.

223. The total cropped area during the year 1909–1910 fell short of the normal by 298,000 acres. Paddy, cumbu, ground-nut, cotton and tobacco showed an increase and other crops a decrease. Cumbu cultivation was extended in Bellary and Nellore in preference to paddy and cholam which require more water, while the decrease in this crop in South Arcot is due to the preference given to the more profitable ground-nut; which also accounts for the decrease in gingelly in the same district. Castors and indigo show a falling off. The former has been largely replaced by kerosine-oil for lighting purposes, and the latter ousted by synthetic indigo. Ground-nut cultivation continues to show an increase in all districts.

224. The outturn of paddy was normal in Coimbatore, ranged from 58 per cent. to 67 per cent. in the districts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, Chingleput, Tanjore and Ramnad, while it ranged from 75 per cent. to normal in the remaining districts. The outturn of sugarcane in Coimbatore and of indigo in Bellary was normal. The yield of most of the other crops in Nellore was below 50 per cent. of the normal.

HORTICULTURE. (1909–1910.)

[*G.Os., Nos. 2274, Revenue, dated 8th July 1910: and 2392, Revenue, dated the 20th July 1910.*]

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

225. The improvement in the administration of the gardens, noted last year, was sustained during the year under report. A number of trees and shrubs were planted successfully, and by the close of the year about 50,000 Eucalyptus seedlings had been placed in baskets to be planted out by the Forest Department. It is hoped that the remaining 100,000 will be ready by the end of the south-west monsoon. In the Government House Gardens the entire nursery stock was replanted, so that different kinds of plants are no longer mixed up. The lucerne cut was more than double that of the year before, and a quantity of lucerne hay was made. At Sim's Park a great deal of damage was done by the heavy rains and the lake had to be cleaned again. Efforts were also made to improve the appearance of the lawns, which have been scoured by heavy rains for many years. At Burliar there was a fine mangosteen crop, and the mature Para trees yielded an average of about 2 lb. per tree *per annum*. The garden at Kullar has suffered considerably from want of water, but it has been decided to erect a challenge pump, which should be a great acquisition.

Finance.

226. The expenditure on the gardens was Rs. 30,350 as compared with Rs. 30,265 last year. Receipts Rs. 6,885 showed an increase of Rs. 1,978 on the previous year.

The Agri-Horticultural Society, (1909.)

227. Including a balance of Rs. 1,985 and a grant from Government of Rs. 4,500, the total receipts of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras for the year 1909 were Rs. 25,951. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 23,112 and the year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 2,839. Some 23 new plants were raised from seeds or introduced as living plants and have been added to the Society's collection during the year. On the whole, however, from an horticultural point of view the season was not favourable. Rain fell when it was not particularly wanted and held off during the regular gardening season. In the experimental garden the *Agave rigida var. Sisalana* plantation is in a flourishing condition and there is a marked increase in the number of plants that pole yearly. Experiments in the crossing of cotton plants were given up, as the climate of Madras town appears to be unsuitable for this crop. Experimental work of the same kind with castors has been arranged for. The Rivers Sea Island cotton plants purchased from the West Indies are doing well, but did not sell satisfactorily. Camphor seeds have been ordered from Japan but

have not yet been received. The demand for the two new varieties of Manicoba rubber plants was very brisk, but as they are now largely advertised by the trade, no further supply of seed was obtained. It is proposed to extend the rosarium in the nursery garden by at least another 100 plants. A new fernhouse was built by the Public Works Department and handed over to the society in December. It has still to be furnished with cisterns and stands. A number of extensive works were entrusted to the Superintendent and duly carried out. The membership declined during the year from 200 to 173.

Cinchona Plantations.

228. The Dodabetta, Nedivattam and Hooker Cinchona plantations were maintained during the year under report by the Government Cinchona department. The season was not wholly favourable to the plantations, as the north-east monsoon was a partial failure and there was a severe drought which proved inimical to young plants during the last three months of the year under review. Little or no harm, however, resulted from the frosts of December and January. The total number of young plants and seedlings in the nurseries at the end of the year was 850,000, as against 944,500 at the close of last year. In the permanent plantations there were 3,001,637. It is noted that on the Dodabetta estate some portions of the replanted land in the old estate are doing well. One hundred acres of land were cleared in the Moyar valley to be planted up in the next monsoon and 13 acres were pitted and planted in the same locality. No replanting was done in the old estates and those portions of the previous replantings which proved unsuccessful were planted up with fuel trees. The total crop of bark harvested during the year was 255,371 lb. as compared with 193,861 lb. in the year preceding. The average cost of the bark harvested was As. 3-8·9, a great decrease from the figure for the previous year, As. 6-2 per lb.

Quinine Factory.

229. The total quantity of bark worked up in the factory during the year was 685,000 lb., as compared with 672,725 lb. in 1908–1909. Of this quantity 135,170 lb. was derived from the estate, while 549,830 lb. were purchased from external sources. The total yield of quinine was 27,477 lb. or 4·1 per cent. The superiority of the imported bark is shown by the fact that its yield in quinine was 4·26 per cent., while that of the estate bark was only 3 per cent. The outturn of quinine was the highest on record. The actual cost of the 27,477 lb. of quinine was Rs. 2,13,703-3-1 or Rs. 7-12-5, per lb., as against Rs. 7-4-0 in the previous year. This is inclusive of all charges and the increase which is nominal is due to the fact that head office charges and the cost of packing and distribution were not included in the average figures of cost in previous years. Of the amount of Rs. 7-12-5, the cost of the quinine in bark accounts for Rs. 5-11-4 and the actual cost of manufacture for Rs. 2-1-1. No febrifuge was manufactured during the year. The price charged for quinine supplied to the Medical Depots of Madras and Bombay was Rs. 8-8-0 per lb., while that for all other supplies was Rs. 12 from April to September 1909, and Rs. 8 from the 1st October to the end of the year. For supplies of packets of seven-grain quinine powders the rate was Rs. 1-6-5 per packet, or Rs. 13-11-9 per lb. In consequence of this reduction in the selling price, there has been some decrease in receipts. The quantity of quinine issued fell from 29,767 lb. to 21,965 lb. in the absence of indents from the Aligarh Jail, and in view of the small quantities taken by the Medical Institutions in the United Provinces and the Native States. The quantity of febrifuge sold, however, amounted to 1,927½ lb. as against 1,464¾ lb. in the year preceding. The number of quinine packets sold at Post offices in the year was 13,027 as against 11,497 in 1908–1909.

Finance.

230. The total expenditure for the year on plantations and factory, excluding salaries, was Rs. 2,99,725; and the total receipts were Rs. 2,44,288. Deducting the increase in the value of stock and a sum of Rs. 14,148 spent on machinery, the receipts, though decreased as explained above, were Rs. 24,375 in excess of the expenditure. The values of the stock on the first and last days of the year were Rs. 4,63,940 and Rs. 5,59,137, respectively.

FISHERIES. (1909–1910.)

[*G.O., No. 2717, Revenue, dated the 17th August 1910.*]

General and Experimental.

231. The Fishery Department remained in charge of Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., Honorary Director, during the year under review. Work was continued at the Ennore Station up to the 20th October, but under many unforeseen difficulties, which were overcome by the opening of a new station at Cannanore, where operations were carried on from November onwards. Throughout the year experiments were made with regard to the best methods of catching and curing fish, of producing fish-oil and guano and of placing the products of these industries on the market. The Piscicultural expert attached to the department stocked the suitable streams in the Nilgiris with fry hatched from a consignment of irideus trout ova from New Zealand. He also inspected the tanks of the Periyár system, the larger tanks of the Salem district and the great tanks of Daroji and Cumbum with a view to pisciculture. A fish-farm at the anicut of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was sanctioned. The Honorary Director and the Marine Assistant visited Scotland and Ireland to study further methods of fish-curing and to examine motor-engines for fishing-boats. The "Turbinella," a 25-ton 15 horse power motor boat was launched during the year, as well as a sailing vessel of about 12 tons.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

232. The Pearl and Chank fisheries were taken over from the Collector of Tinnevelly and the Port officer of Tuticorin from the 1st April, and worked by the department throughout the year. The net proceeds from the chank fishery was Rs. 26,490 in 1909–1910 as against Rs. 18,397 in the preceding season. No pearl oysters were found during the inspection of the Pearl Banks in March to April 1909.

FORESTS.

(FASLI 1319—1ST JULY 1909 TO 30TH JUNE 1910.)

[*Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the twelve months ending 30th June 1910.*]

Area.

233. During the year, the area of reserved forests rose from 18,694 square miles to 18,769 square miles, while that of reserved lands fell from 876 square miles to 843 square miles, the net result being an increase of 42 square miles in the total area of forests under the control of the Forest Department. This increase is nominal being mostly due to the adoption of Survey of India figures in Kollegal and North Coimbatore and to recomputation of areas in West Kurnool and Trichinopoly. The above figures do not include the 540 square miles of reserved forests in the Nugur taluk which were transferred during the year from the Central Provinces to the Upper Gódávari Division.

234. Six hundred and forty-four miles of boundaries were newly demarcated during the year against 320 miles in the preceding year. The average cost of new demarcation fell from Rs. 49–13–6 to Rs. 23–12–2 per mile. The cost decreased in all the three circles. The total length of boundaries repaired was 1,661 miles greater than in the previous year.

Survey.

235. The Survey of India Parties Nos. 7 and 8 surveyed an area of 147 square miles of forests on the 2″ scale in the districts of South Canara, the Nilgiris and Central Coimbatore. No work was done by either of these Parties in the Northern or Central circles. No departmental surveys of importance were made in any of the three circles. The departmental surveyors were as usual employed on miscellaneous work, such as mapping reserves and coupes, tracing roads, surveying fire lines, etc.

Working plans.

236. Working-plans for an area of 847 square miles all in the Central Circle were sanctioned during the year, bringing the total area for which regular working plans have been prepared up to 7,803 square miles, out of a total forest area of 19,612 square miles. Plans for 1,849 square miles in the Central Circle, 1,007 square miles in the Northern Circle and 13 square miles in the Southern Circle were under preparation.

Communications and Buildings.

237. The expenditure on new roads and paths was Rs. 52,902 against Rs. 42,630 in the preceding year. There was an increase in all the three circles, mainly in the districts of Ganjám, East Kurnool, North Salem, South Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. The amount spent on the maintenance of roads and paths was Rs. 33,903 against Rs. 39,232 in the preceding year. Expenditure on the construction of new buildings rose from Rs. 94,661 to Rs. 1,20,893. The districts of East Kurnool, North Salem, the Nilgiris and South Coimbatore contributed most to the increase. The expenditure on maintaining buildings rose by Rs. 2,661. The increase occurred in the Northern and Central Circles. The total expenditure on communications and buildings was 2½ lakhs out of a gross revenue of nearly 42 lakhs. The Mono-rail in Lower Gódávari did not work during the year, as the contractor for the Bandamurlanka plantation used other means of conveyance. The Nellore tramway worked at a profit and that in South Coimbatore at a loss. The latter, however, enabled work to be done which would have been impossible without it, and, taking into consideration the money which would in its absence have been spent on roads, etc., it is not really an unprofitable investment. Plans and estimates called for by Government for the construction of a tramway in Wynaad have not been submitted. It has been proposed instead to buy a road train and to run on the existing roads. This scheme is under investigation. The expenditure under the head of miscellaneous works was Rs. 17,324 or Rs. 7,261 more than in the preceding year. The works done included wells, fences, and walls for reserves and depots, the clearing of compounds, repairs to water channels and the improvement of river-beds.

Protection.

Offences.

238. The total number of offences reported was 193 less than the figure for the preceding year and 922 more than the average for the preceding three years. It is certain that the number of offences (especially grazing offences) reported bears little relation to the number actually committed. Sixty-one per cent. of the total number of reported cases occurred in the Central Circle where also the largest number of offences was reported under the head "Injury to forests by fire." The number of cases disposed of by the courts was 4,571 against 5,294 in the preceding year. Convictions were obtained in 3,995 cases or 87 per cent. The percentage of cases in which the offenders were convicted was the same as in the previous year. The number of cases compounded was 17,251 against 16,627 in the previous year. The average compounding fee during the year was Rs. 8–15–9 against Rs. 9–14–3 in the previous year.

Fire.

239. Except in Cuddapah, the methods employed to protect the forests from fire were the same as that adopted in previous years, namely, the fire tracing of boundaries, the clearing of internal fire lines and the maintenance of fire patrols to keep the lines clear and to extinguish fires. In Cuddapah, the system of burning a large area of forest in strips of varying width in order to secure the protection of the remainder was continued, but there are very few areas to which this system is at all applicable. In parts of the Northern Circle, the protection of portions of the forests from fire was entrusted to hillmen who were paid by results. In the East and West Kurnool Division, the system of grubbing out stumps was continued. The total area of which "special protection" was attempted was 4,465 square miles against 4,079 square miles in the previous year. Of this area, 3,948 square miles were successfuly protected against 3,841 square miles in the preceding year. The percentage of failure rose from 5·83 to 11·58, but the average cost per square mile successfully protected was nearly the same, viz., Rs. 21–8–1 against Rs. 21–12–0 in the preceding year. The results were less favourable than in 1907–1908 in all the three circles, but cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory considering the extreme and unusual dryness of the season. In addition to the area under special protection, the ordinary staff attempted to protect 5,712 square miles. The number of fires and the area burnt were both much larger than in the previous year, the inevitable result of the general failure of the late rains. The number of fires due to intention or malice and to unknown causes increased in all the three circles.

Cattle.

240. Out of a total forest area of 19,612 square miles, 2,388 square miles were closed to grazing to all animals throughout the year; only 789 square miles were open to goats. The total number of animals admitted to grazing on payment was 4,040,692 or 34,000 less than the number reported in 1908–1909. The number of

bulls, cows and sheep decreased, but that of buffaloes and goats increased. The increase in the number of goats was large and occurred in all the three circles.

241. As in previous years, the most serious pests from which the forests suffered were the spike disease in sandal-wood forests in North Coimbatore and Kollegal, the fungus (*Trichosporium Vesiculosum*) in the casuarina plantations in Ganjám, and Lower Gódávari, the insects Pyrausta and Hyblæa in some of the teak plantations in North and South Malabar, and caterpillars in Tinnevelly. There was little trace of fungus disease in the casuarina plantations in Nellore. The cause of the spike disease of sandal has not yet been discovered. Its investigation is one of the subjects included in the programme of work to be carried out by the Imperial Forest Research Institute during the three years commencing with 1909–1910. **Injuries from natural causes.**

242. The short rainfall hampered natural reproduction in some districts, but on the whole reproduction was fair from seed and good from coppice. One thousand six hundred and seventy-six acres (including areas under taungaya operations) were added to the plantations and 686 acres excluded leaving a net increase of 990 acres during the year. The total expenditure on the creation and maintenance of the plantations including the taungaya areas up to the end of the year was Rs. 21,43,123, while the revenue realised by the department from them was Rs. 25,05,547. Cultural operations were undertaken chiefly for the purpose of regenerating felled coupes and poorly stocked areas and in some districts for the supply of manure leaves. **Sylviculture.**

243. Experiments on "species" were continued but except in regard to *Swietenia mahogani* in Nellore, South Canara, South Malabar, North and South Arcot, *Swietenia macrophylla* in South Malabar, camphor in the Nilgiris and Madura, bamboos in the West Coast districts, Eucalyptus in North Salem and red sanders, Divi Divi and sisso in the Conservator's compound at Waltair, the results were not encouraging. Nine varieties of timber-yielding Eucalyptus, which have been propagated from seed specially obtained from Australia, are being experimentally planted out at different elevations in the Nilgiris. Experiments were made in all the districts in the Northern Circle and some districts in the Southern Circle to test the effect of fires on the growth of grass, but without any definite results. **Experiments.**

244. As in previous years, the methods adopted for the exploitation of major produce were clear or regeneration fellings, selection fellings, improvement and coppice fellings. In some districts in the Northern Circle, regular thinnings were undertaken. The issue of permits was only continued in the following cases. In East Cuddapah, permits were granted for the removal of bamboos as no contractors could be found. For the same reason, permits were issued in North Cuddapah for the working of bamboos in the Palakondas and of charcoal in areas not under any working plan. Bamboos were also removed on permits in South Salem. The removal of timber was allowed on permits in places in North and South Cuddapah where the demand was small. In the Nilgiris, permits were issued for inferior timber, fuel and bamboos for local consumption. In Kollegal, North Coimbatore and Central Coimbatore, small timber and bamboos, brushwood and twigs were removed from felled coupes under permits. Minor produce was leased out to contractors in almost all districts. In the Sandur range of Bellary, East and West Kurnool and a portion of the Nellore district, it was collected departmentally, and in a few other districts some kinds of miscellaneous produce were so collected. Permits were issued in several districts for such classes of produce as stone, gravel, leaf manure, and thatching grass. In West Kurnool, Bellary, North, South and East Cuddapah, North Arcot and South Canara, the free removal of grass from the reserves was permitted. Experiments in hay-making were conducted in several districts, especially in the Central Circle, but there was little local demand for the hay made. The revenue from grazing fell from Rs. 7,82,510 to 7,69,770. A decrease of Rs. 22,758 in the Central Circle was partly counterbalanced by increases of Rs. 5,184 in the Southern Circle and Rs. 4,834 in the Northern Circle. The decrease in the Central Circle is attributed generally to the unfavourable season and to the exclusion of goats from reserves in Nellore, after the introduction of the new grazing scheme. **Exploitation.** **Major forest produce.** **Minor produce.**

Agency of exploitation.

245. The amount of timber removed during the year was 3,659,628 cubic feet, of which 917,164 cubic feet were removed departmentally, 2,499,073 cubic feet by purchasers and the balance by right-holders and free grantees. For fuel 21,495,440 cubic feet were extracted, and of this 13,953,682 cubic feet were taken departmentally. Bamboos removed amounted in number to 39,419,784. The value of minor produce removed was Rs. 16,93,145. The total outturn of major and minor produce was larger than in the previous year. The outturn of timber from departmental working increased in all three circles, while that from removals by purchasers rose in the Central and fell in the other two circles, the net result being a small decrease of 18,595 cubic feet. A larger quantity was extracted departmentally, mainly in the districts of Ganjám, Anantapur, Guntúr and South Coimbatore. There was an increase in the quantity of fuel removed by Government Agency in the Northern and Central Circles, which was partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the Southern Circle. The quantity removed by purchasers fell in all the three circles. The decrease would have been still greater but for the considerable increase in Kistna and South Canara. The number of bamboos extracted by the department and the number removed by purchasers largely exceeded the previous year's figures. The value of the outturn of minor produce including grass and grazing rose by over one-eighth of a lakh, all the three circles contributing to the increase. Steps were taken in the Northern and Central Circles to dispose of the Forest produce at the edge of the forests. The estimated value of the produce removed by right-holders was Rs. 66,039 against Rs. 78,888 in the previous year, and of the produce granted free Rs. 20,157 against Rs. 26,541 in the preceding year.

Finance.

246. The revenue and expenditure of the year are compared below with those of the previous year, and with the average of the preceding five years :—

Circle.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	11,23,985	7,38,291	4,37,459	11,75,750	— 51,765
Central Circle	19,18,620	7,33,010	4,46,916	11,79,926	+7,38,694
Southern Circle	11,41,598	6,30,631	3,98,620	10,29,251	+1,12,347
Total {1909-1910 ...	41,84,203	21,01,932	12,82,995	33,84,927	+7,99,276
Total {1908-1909 ...	38,86,296	17,89,252	11,96,106	29,85,358	+9,00,938
Average for the five years preceding 1908-1909	31,73,353	13,65,396	9,55,331	23,20,727	+8,52,626

247. All the three circles contributed to the increase under gross receipts—Northern Circle (Rs. 75,197), Central Circle (Rs. 1,96,723), Southern Circle (Rs. 25,287). The increase in the Northern Circle was due chiefly to increased sales of fuel in depots in the majority of the districts, to leasing out bamboo coupes in Lower Gódávari, to the higher prices realised for tangedu bark leases in Bellary and the larger receipts from tree owners' fees in the same district. The increased revenue in the Central Circle was derived chiefly from fuel and sandal-wood, while that in the Southern Circle was due to the higher prices realised by the sale of trees on tank-beds in Madura and fuel coupes in Tinnevelly and for fuel sold to the mills and the public in Madura. The expenditure under Conservancy and Works increased in all the three circles. In the Northern Circle, the increase was chiefly due to extensive departmental operations in almost all the districts, to extended cultural operations in West Kurnool and Bellary and to the construction of much needed buildings in the Nallamalais. In the Central Circle, extensive departmental fuel operations in nearly all the districts, the construction of rest-houses and subordinates' quarters in North Salem and increased expenditure on planting in Guntúr and Nellore chiefly contributed to the increase. The increase in the Southern Circle was due to the payment of compensation for lands acquired in the Attapadi valley in order to conserve important water sources. To the increase of Rs. 86,891 under establishments and contingencies, the Northern Circle contributed Rs. 37,712, the Central Rs. 15,550 and the Southern Rs. 33,629. The increase was due mainly o increments of pay granted to Imperial Service officers under the time scale

system, to a small increase in the scale of temporary Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards, sanctioned for special works, and to the appointment of a Special Deputy Collector to investigate the boundaries of reserved forests in Madura. There was no increase in the permanent establishment except such as was required to man new districts or ranges. The outstanding revenue at the close of the year was Rs. 3,02,449–9–5 of which only Rs. 67,731–13–4 fell due within the year.

Administration.

248. The only territorial changes during the year were the transfer of the Nugur range from the Central Provinces to the Upper Gódávari division, and the transfers of the Attapadi blocks 1 to 6 from South Malabar to Central Coimbatore and of the whole of the Nilgiri Eastern Slope reserved forest from North Coimbatore to the Nilgiris. The new Rámnád forest division has been formed, but no separate officer has yet been posted to it, and it is still under the control of the District Forest Officer, Tinnevelly. A third forest charge in Kurnool is about to be formed. The relations between Revenue and Forest officials continued to be cordial.

General.

249. Timber transit rules were sanctioned for Kollegal and North Coimbatore during the year, and for the Kistna district after its close. In districts where transit rules were previously in force, they are reported to have worked satisfactorily. The ryots continued to enjoy their usual privileges under the rules under Section 26 of the Forest Act, and no instances of serious abuse were brought to notice. The demands of the ryots for timber, fuel and agricultural implements were met by departmental sale depots which were mostly in towns or villages. Steps were being taken in the Northern and Central Circles to open such depots at the edge of the forests. The depots in Madras were highly popular. The measures adopted in Ganjám, Gódávari and Trichinopoly to secure the co-operation of the hill men in the protection of the forests were largely successful. The Chenchus were again responsible for fires on the Nallamalais, but the progress of the measures taken to civilise them is nevertheless remarkable.

Mining and Prospecting.

250. Owing to a depression in the mica industry in Nellore, only two mines worked continuously during the year and consequently there was a fall in the revenue from that source. A mining lease for manganese was granted in Bellary over a portion of the Tumbaragadde reserve, and a prospecting license over a portion of Alagilavada reserve previously granted in the same district was renewed during the year. In West Kurnool, licenses were granted to prospect for diamonds and in Anantapur a gold mining lease covering an area of 1 square mile was issued. A mineral known as " samarskite " which is considered to be exceedingly valuable owing to its radio-active properties is stated to have been discovered in the Sankara mine in Nellore.

Live-stock.

251. The condition of the elephants in charge of the department is satisfactory. The Commissioner inspected a large number of them and found no cause for complaint.

The Gass Museum.

252. The Gass Forest Museum at Coimbatore was open to the public as usual. There were 7,362 visitors against 6,339 in the previous year. Six hundred and twenty-five specimens were contributed to the museum, and several ornaments and implements of jungle tribes were presented by the Jeypore State.

MINES AND QUARRIES. (1909.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part I.*]

253. The following statement shows the districts in which mining operations were carried on during the past two years and the output of minerals worked :—

Mineral.	Districts.		Output in tons.	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
Graphite	.....	Vizagapatam ...	...	276
Manganese	Vizagapatam ...	Do. ...	92,620	61,825
Magnesite	Salem	Salem	7,534	737
Mica	Nellore	Nellore	571	139
Gold	Anantapur	Anantapur	...	...

254. Compared with 1908, the output of minerals worked shows a large decrease except under graphite. The decrease in the output of mica in Nellore is attributed in part to restricted operations in many mines in consequence of a glut in the London market. In Vizagapatam and Salem the District Officers inspected no mines during the year. In Nellore the District Medical and Sanitary Officer inspected 10 mines and the Collector 14. The general health of the persons employed continued to be good. Fever in Anantapur seriously affected the supply of labour, but there were no fatal cases. Lack of sanitary accommodation, and a certain number of unvaccinated persons were found on some of the mines in Nellore. The condition of the employees was generally good, and there was no complaint of insufficiency of wages, though in Vizagapatam the rate fell off slightly. There were in all 8 fatal and 3 serious accidents, resulting in 11 deaths and 3 cases of serious injury. There were no prosecutions under the Mines Act during the year.

MANUFACTURES. (1909.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part I, Industrial—Factories including Industrial Labour, Cotton Mills, Jute Mills, etc.*]

Industries.

Cotton works.

255. The industries in the Presidency remained very much the same. There were twelve cotton mills in the Presidency, four in French territory and one in the Native State of Travancore. There were also two jute mills in the Presidency. The cotton mills in the Presidency employed on an average 18,855 hands, and the two jute mills 1,846. The cotton mill at Quilon is a comparatively small affair only employing 381 persons, and particulars of all the mills in French territory are not available. Apart from these concerns there were employed in various cotton industries not ranked as mills 2,059 persons. The next industry in importance is represented by the various railway workshops which are not within the scope of the Factories Act. These employed in the aggregate 6,385 hands. The other industries of importance not ranking as factories were the various coffee works giving employment to nearly 4,000 people, the tile-making concerns on the West Coast where 2,058 persons were employed, the lace-making industry at Mulagamudu, the various tanneries, tobacco works, rope works, printing presses, oil mills and fish-curing yards.

Other industries.

Factories.

256. During the year the number of factories in the Presidency coming under the scope of the Indian Factories Act (XIV of 1881) rose from 153 to 181. Four new factories were brought under the Act in the Presidency Town and 24 in the mufassal. The largest increase was in the Guntúr and Kistna districts, 13 in the former and six in the latter. The daily average number of operatives employed on factory labour rose from 50,179 in 1908 to 50,314 in the year under review. There was again an increase in the number of women employed in factories from 4,250 to 5,259. The number of children employed, however, fell from 5,416 to 4,801. The wages earned by factory operatives compared favourably with those of agricultural labourers. The inspections of factories during the year by non-medical officers fell short of the required number in several districts, notably in Gódávari and Kistna. Inspections by medical officers were generally adequate except in Guntúr and in North Arcot. The sanitation of the factories was generally satisfactory and the physical condition of the operatives good. In some of the factories in Ganjám, Kistna, Madura and Anantapur defects have been noticed in regard to sanitary arrangements and water-supply. The rules regarding the fencing of machinery have generally been carried out with care. In the districts of Guntúr and Kistna, however, defects were noticed in this respect. The total number of accidents rose from 342 to 364. The number of fatal accidents, however, decreased from 10 to 5. The largest number of accidents occurred in the Buckingham Mills (72), the Locomotive and Carriage Workshops at Perambur (44) and in the Cordite Factory at Aruvangad (46). Six prosecutions were instituted under the Factories Act during the year, and all resulted in conviction.

The Salem Weaving Factory.

257. The net cost of the working of the Salem weaving factory for the year was Rs. 314-1-4, as against Rs. 548-10-3 in the previous year. The pay and travelling allowances of the weaving expert, although charged to the weaving

department, are not here taken into account as his work has no connection with the factory. The reduction in sales which has been manifested during the year is mainly due to the falling off in the receipts from Madras, partly from a reduction in the number of looms sold and partly to the fact that the value of a warping mill manufactured in the current year was credited to the previous year's accounts. The loss on the year's working is largely attributable to the destruction of a considerable quantity of worsted yarn by moth. In consequence the production and the working expenses of the factory remained approximately the same, but the quality of the output has improved, and the percentage of high class goods manufactured is greater than heretofore. A silk *sadi* exhibited at the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore was awarded a special medal which could not be accepted under the rules. During the year 790 shawls and 45 comforters were manufactured. When the new Weaving Institute at Madura is opened, students will be trained there instead of at Salem. As in previous years a number of students were admitted to the factory to be trained, but not with entirely satisfactory results. Some abandon weaving altogether after they leave and others, starting on their own account, are unable to control their labour or manage the business.

Chrome Tanning.

258. The sales of chrome leather effected during the year did not reach last year's level. The total sales amounted to Rs. 94,028 as against Rs. 1,01,049 in 1908–1909. The tannery outturn decreased by about 35 per cent. in consequence of over production in the previous year and consequent accumulation of stock. Nevertheless the working of the past year shows a profit of Rs. 3,179 as against a loss of Rs. 7,508 in the year preceding. A reduction in working costs has been effected, and the system of working accounts has been improved. Similarly in the boot shop a loss of about Rs. 1,600 was turned into a profit of Rs. 1,000. And this would have been greater if the working had not been to a large extent experimental. Experiments were also made with glue, the difficulties in the manufacture of which had come to be regarded as climatic and insurmountable. But this view is not supported by the experiments which were undertaken. In the boot shop the experiments made were mainly in connection with the machine manufacture of boots and shoes. But the results were not on the whole satisfactory. During the year a new tannery, the Mysore Tannery, began to manufacture chrome leather and Messrs. Chambers & Co. increased their output considerably. In face of this competition the Government Tannery has been able to maintain its position. Specimens of chrome leather were exhibited at various minor exhibitions in the Presidency and a small consignment was shown at the Lahore Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, where two gold medals were awarded to the exhibits. As a school the tannery continues popular, and applications for admission are registered in advance. The greater number of the students hail not from Madras, but from other Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab being strongly represented.

SEA-BORNE TRADE. (1909–1910.)

[*Report on the Maritime Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1909–1910 (Review of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1909–1910); Annual statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency; Annual statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries; Annual statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India; Review of the Trade of India; and Statistics of British India, Part II.*]

Total Trade.

259. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency for the year 1909–1910 showed an increase of Rs. 196·8 lakhs or about 4 per cent., as compared with that of the previous year, the figures being Rs. 4,698 lakhs against Rs. 4,501 lakhs. This increase is almost entirely due to the expansion of the coasting trade, which shows a rise of Rs. 180 lakhs or 13 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The total foreign trade expanded by Rs. 16 lakhs or ·5 per cent. as the net result of a decrease of 1½ per cent. under imports and an increase of 9 per cent. under exports. The total trade registered was greater in value than that of any of the thirty years preceding. The year under review followed two

years of expansion, in the latter part of which there had been considerable over-trading and unsound business, bringing in its train an inevitable set back in imports and consequent trade depression.

Imports.

260. The annexed statement shows the value of the import trade of the Presidency with foreign countries, excluding imports of treasure. The figures for 1908–1909 and those for 1907–1908 are also given for the sake of comparison :—

Articles.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	Increase or decrease over 1908–1909.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I. Animals, living	4·79	5·31	5·29	– ·02
II. Articles of food and drink	82·25	106·87	110·20	+ 3·33
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—				
A. Hardware and cutlery	31·59	32·89	29·47	– 3·42
B. Metals	106·64	123·26	110·84	– 12·42
C. Machinery and mill work	44·23	46·24	44·32	– 1·92
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock	89·57	72·36	62·41	– 9·95
Total of No. III ...	272·03	274·75	247·04	– 27·71
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	36·51	34·04	37·94	+ 3·90
V. Oils	47·25	68·32	46·39	– 21·93
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles ...	20·68	19·52	27·77	+ 8·25
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—				
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	385·89	474·53	287·21	– 187·32
B. Apparel (excluding hosiery)	42·23	35·96	39·80	+ 3·84
C. Other articles	133·86	135·28	144·77	+ 9·49
Total of No. VII ...	561·98	645·77	471·78	– 173·99
Total Merchandise ...	1025·49	1,154·58	946·41	– 208·17
Treasure	88·31	68·96	129·93	+ 60·97
Grand Total ...	1,113·80	1,223·54	1,076·34	– 147·20

261. As in previous years the bulk of the trade in living animals was in horses of which 1,031 were imported, an increase of 43 on the figures for the previous year. The value however fell by Rs. ·45 lakh, which is due to the fact that few high-priced horses were imported from Australia during the year.

262. The chief articles of food and drink and their value are shown below :—

	1908–1909.	1909–1910.
	Rs.	Rs.
Spices	34,56,051	33,16,565
Sugar	19,24,118	31,79,680
Liquors	22,30,162	21,37,934
Provisions	20,84,083	20,71,280
Grain and pulse	8,96,730	2,27,809

The bulk of the trade classed as "spices" was contributed by betel-nuts, the imports of which amounted to 25·98 million pounds valued at Rs. 31·79 lakhs against 26·89 million pounds valued at 31·6 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease is due to the high price prevailing in Ceylon for sun-dried nuts. Under "liquors" there was again a decrease in the quantity of malt liquors imported, to the extent of 29,933 gallons or 5 per cent., due to the growing popularity of country brewed malt liquor. Whisky rose by 2,864 gallons or 4 per cent., the supply coming almost entirely from the United Kingdom. Colombo arrack fell by 17,873 gallons owing to the rise in the selling price and the increased consumption of country arrack. Of the total value of imports of Rs. 20·71 lakhs under the head of Provisions, the United Kingdom supplied 14·63 lakhs. The imports of sugar were the largest on record, and show an increase of 63 per cent. in quantity and 65 per cent. in value over those of the previous year. The increase is due to the smaller area of cane cultivation in India, to the cheapness of the imported sugar

and to its adaptability. Unrefined sugar valued at Rs. 4·67 lakhs was imported from Java, by reason of the high prices and shortness of local production for refining purposes.

Metals and manufactures of metals.

263. The imports under the head "Hardware and Cutlery" decreased by 10 per cent., but were still greater than the average imports of the previous five years. The largest drop occurs under the head "Other sorts" and is accounted for by the existence of large stocks from the previous year's heavy imports. Of the total trade under "Hardware" the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 20·68 lakhs, Germany Rs. 2·69, Austria-Hungary Rs. 2·17, Belgium Rs. 1·29 and other countries Rs. 2·62 lakhs.

264. The trade in metals shows a shrinkage of 199,105 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 12·42 lakhs in value, as compared with the previous year's figures. The imports of copper were the largest on record, and show an increase of 18 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value. The value of the imports of copper from the United Kingdom was Rs. 18·92 lakhs, and of those from Germany Rs. 11·93 lakhs against Rs. 19·97 and 7·91 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. Imports of iron fell by 19 per cent. and steel by 14 per cent. owing to the existence of large stocks on hand from the previous year's speculative purchasing. Of the 42·59 lakhs' worth of iron imported, Rs. 20·64 were from the United Kingdom and 18·95 lakhs from Belgium. The United Kingdom supplied 11·81 lakhs' worth of steel and Belgium 7·56 lakhs' worth. Under the head of "Other metals" imports of aluminium amounted to 4,477 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 3·46 lakhs in value, against 2,275 cwt. and Rs. 1·91 lakhs in the previous year. The increase is due to the increased popularity of the metal for domestic utensils. Imports of machinery declined by Rs. 1·92 lakhs in value or 4 per cent. The decrease was principally noticeable under the heads of electrical machinery and mining machinery. The United Kingdom contributed Rs. 41·93 lakhs against Rs. 39·42 lakhs in the previous year. There was a further decrease in the trade under the head of Railway plant and rolling stock by 14 per cent., a net result of a decrease under carriages and trucks and rails and fish-plates, and of an increase under locomotive engines and tenders.

Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

265. There was an increase of Rs. 3·90 lakhs in the value of the imports under the head of "Chemicals, drugs, etc.," the increase being shared between chemical manures and soda compounds. Camphor accounted for Rs. 4·38 lakhs, an increase of 37 per cent. in value, due to the reduction in price by the Japanese Camphor Monopoly, on account of the competition of artificial German camphor and Chinese camphor with the Japanese product in the European markets. The imports of tobacco leaf increased in quantity but decreased in value, owing to the importation of low-grade tobacco from Ceylon and the United States. Cigarettes fell from 374,906 lbs. valued at Rs. 4·11 lakhs to 3,19,275 lbs. valued at 3·98 lakhs of rupees. The imports of alizarine and aniline dyes rose slightly. Belgium was the chief source of supply.

Oils.

266. Mineral oils had a setback of Rs. 21·49 lakhs or 32 per cent. Imports of vegetable oils also fell in value from Rs. 1·40 lakhs to 1·05. Of the mineral oils 9,519,670 gallons were kerosine, against 14,799,846 gallons in the previous year. Fuel oils amounted to 563,897 gallons valued at Rs. ·44 lakhs. 244,664 gallons valued at 1·94 lakhs were for lubricating purposes. The imports of petrol and benzine amounted to 13,062 gallons against 34,548 gallons in the previous year. This fall is due to the larger use of Burma petrol, imports of which rose from 46,728 gallons to 86,920 gallons.

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

267. Imports of foreign coal rose from 21,730 tons to 29,379 tons and in value by Rs. 1·05 lakhs owing to smaller imports of Bengal coal. The imports of coke fell by Rs. 1·28 lakhs in value, while patent fuel advanced by Rs. 1·13 lakhs. Imports of teakwood and of other timbers advanced. The total advance under this head was Rs. 8·25 lakhs.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.

268. There was a large decrease in the imports of cotton goods in the year under review. There were large stocks on hand, and prices rose owing to short crops, while prices did not respond in the local market to the rise in value of the raw material. The total of imports under this head shows in consequence a decrease

in value of Rs. 187·23 lakhs. The subjoined table shows the imports of cotton goods for the past three years :—

Articles.	1907–1908.		1908–1909.		1909–1910.		Increase or decrease as compared with 1908–1909.	
	LBS.	LAKHS RS.	LBS.	LAKHS RS.	LBS.	LAKHS RS.	LBS.	LAKHS RS.
Cotton, twist and yarn...	10,309,525	105·99	11,186,116	109·99	8,594,822	76·78	−2,591,294	−33·21
	YDS.		YDS.		YDS.		YDS.	
Cotton piece-goods ...	141,550,877	261·36	188,555,833	347·84	109,105,188	194·56	−79,450,645	−153·28
Other cotton fabrics ...	...	3·45	...	3·03	...	2·29	...	·74

Twist and yarn showed a decrease of 23 per cent. in quantity and 30 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom supplied 96 per cent. of the total quantity of yarn imported. Imports of piece-goods fell by 42 per cent. in quantity and by 44 per cent. in value. Under the head of "Other cotton fabrics," cotton sewing thread shows an increase of Rs. ·35 lakh, but other goods declined. The total value of jute manufactures fell from Rs. 6·45 lakhs to 6·04 lakhs. The fluctuation under woollen manufactures is small. The total value of imports of wearing apparel advanced by Rs. 3·84 lakhs, most of which is accounted for by the increase under gold and silver thread. Imports under the head "Other articles" expanded by 7 per cent.

Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

269. The value of re-exports, which stood at 10·30 lakhs of rupees in 1908-1909 advanced to Rs. 14·43 lakhs; cotton piece-goods formed the chief item under this head, with jewellery and musical instruments.

Exports of Indian Produce.

270. The subjoined table shows the value of exports compared with the previous year and the average of five years ending 1906–1907 :—

Articles.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	Increase or decrease over 1908–1909.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I. Animals, living	18·08	13·07	14·05	+ ·98
II. Articles of food and drink	596·78	630·67	540·10	− 90·57
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—				
A. Hardware and cutlery	1·01	1·19	1·45	+ ·26
B. Metals	12·22	6·41	5·64	− ·77
C. Machinery and millwork	·17	·32	·10	− ·22
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock	...	...	...	...
Total of No. III ...	13·40	7·92	7·19	− ·73
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	36·78	30·33	30·08	− ·25
V. Oils	25·15	45·54	42·80	− 2·74
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles ...	694·05	549·73	747·33	+ 197·60
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—				
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	102·43	115·19	137·32	− 22·13
B. Apparel (excluding hosiery)	2·34	1·79	2·15	+ ·36
C. Other articles	383·20	428·35	430·48	+ 2·13
Total of No. VII ...	487·97	545·33	569·95	+ 24·62
Total Merchandise ...	1,872·21	1,822·59	1,951·50	+ 128·91
Treasure	45·40	41·35	75·58	+ 34·23
Grand Total ...	1,917·61	1,863·94	2,027·08	+ 163·14

Animals living.

271. There was a small increase of Rs. ·86 lakh under the head of living animals.

Articles of food and drink.

272. The exports of coffee show a decline in quantity by 23 per cent. and in value by 21 per cent. The quantity exported was the smallest during the decade, excluding the figures for 1906–1907, and was due to shortness of local crops. The

exports of copra amounted to 532,176 cwts., valued at Rs. 74·19 lakhs, against 388,993 cwts. valued at Rs. 52·02 lakhs in the previous year, and surpassed all previous records. The increase is due to heavy crops and to the high price, owing to a strong demand from the Continent. The exports of onions and potatoes rose to Rs. 11·81 lakhs. There was a further fall in the exports of grain and pulse, by 34 per cent. in volume and 41 per cent. in value, a total decrease of Rs. 96·91 lakhs. There was a smart recovery from the diminished trade of the previous year in the case of paddy. The decrease in the exports of rice were chiefly noticeable in the exports to Ceylon and Mauritius. Good crops and low prices in Burma helped to divert the trade with Ceylon from this Presidency. The exports of spices rose in value by Rs. 8·31 lakhs, the chief commodity being pepper. The trade in spices was principally with Ceylon and the United Kingdom. Exports of sugar dropped from 1,73,105 cwts. valued at 9·79 lakhs of rupees, to 119,719 cwts. valued at 7·14 lakhs, on account of the poor sugarcane crops and the high prices ruling for jaggery. The trade in tea with foreign countries has shown a remarkable development during the decade. In the year under review the exports of this commodity amounted to 17·1 million pounds, valued at Rs. 115·73 lakhs. The United Kingdom, which continues to be the distributing centre for the European and American markets, took 55 per cent. of the total exports, while Ceylon and Canada took 22 per cent. each, the shipments to the former being intended for other countries. There were no exports of green tea.

273. Manganese ore is still the chief item. The quantity, however, fell to 1,352,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 5·53 lakhs. There were no exports to France or Belgium, though in the previous year those countries had taken 211,000 cwts. between them. Metals.

274. Cinchona bark rose slightly, but did not reach the average of the preceding five years owing to the competition from Java. The value of senna leaves exported to the Continent and America was Rs. 5 lakhs as against Rs. 3·83 lakhs in the previous year. The exports of *nux vomica* increased both in quantity and in value. The trade in leaf tobacco advanced from 1,337,696 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·32 lakhs to 1,444,632 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·78 lakhs. The bulk of this trade was with the Straits Settlements. The exports of indigo decreased considerably. The trade in myrabolams fell, but the exports of turmeric continued their upward progress. Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

275. Exports of oils show a set back of 10 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value. Of the essential oils, lemon grass oil is the most important. The exports of it do not show much variation. Cocoanut oil fell by 11 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value. Larger exports of copra have been made to Germany, where improved processes of obtaining the oil are employed. The price of the oil has risen in sympathy with other edible oils, the average price in the year under review being the highest since 1903. Oils.

276. Seeds and raw cotton are the chief items under this head. The total value increased by 36 per cent. Raw cotton rose by 15 per cent. in quantity and 36 per cent. in value compared with the previous year. Japan, one of the largest consumers of Indian cotton, took 68 per cent. more than last year. The trade in seeds improved by 54 per cent. in quantity and 64 per cent. in value. Ground-nuts represented 80 per cent. of the exports of seed and advanced by 78 per cent. in quantity and 77 per cent. in value. The export trade in raw hides rose slightly and that in raw skins by 65 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 28·61 lakhs or 66 per cent. in value. The trade which had been stagnant, assumed normal proportions. The export trade in fibre amounted to Rs. 14·75 lakhs as against 12·13 lakhs in the previous year. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

277. Exports of cotton twist and yarn advanced from Rs. 17·29 lakhs to Rs. 28·16 lakhs, an increase of 62 per cent. in value, and were the largest in the last twenty years. China took 58 per cent. more yarn than in the previous year. Cotton piece-goods increased by 14 per cent. in quantity and by 15 per cent. in value. The trade in grey goods revived. The trade in handkerchiefs and woollen goods declined. The steady growth in the exports of coir materials was accelerated in the year under review, and the value of the exports, Rs. 72·28 lakhs, is the largest on record. The trade in hides has declined very slightly, and the market Manufactured articles.

for Madras oily-tanned hides is still bad in America. Exports of graphite rose considerably.

Geographical Distribution of Foreign Trade in Merchandise.

278. The following table shows how the trade of the Madras Presidency with Foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated. The table excludes Treasure and Government Stores :—

	Imports.				Exports.				Total of imports and exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average of five years ending 1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	Increase or decrease in 1909–1910.	Average of five years ending 1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	Increase or decrease in 1909–1910.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. Rs.	LAKHS. Rs.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
British Empire—												
United Kingdom ...	605·55	797·16	603·76	– 193·40	548·21	586·83	581·13	– 5·70	1,383·99	1,184·89	46·49	40·89
Aden and dependencies	·18	·14	·10	– ·04	·96	1·11	·87	– ·24	1·25	·97	·04	·03
Bahrein Islands ...	...	...	...	...	1·08	·48	1·01	+ ·58	·43	1·01	·01	·04
Ceylon	43·84	49·03	50·99	+ 1·96	301·23	382·30	321·68	– 60·62	431·33	372·67	14·49	12·86
Straits Settlements.	29·95	47·83	38·21	– 9·62	63·88	66·68	81·45	+ 14·77	114·51	119·66	3·85	4·13
Hongkong	1·38	2·98	3·44	+ ·46	·71	2·36	3·74	+ 1·38	5·34	7·18	·18	·25
Natal	·28	·78	2·99	+ 2·21	2·16	2·89	2·35	– ·54	3·67	5·34	·12	·18
Mauritius, etc. ...	1·49	2·19	2·05	– ·14	8·34	35·29	10·79	– 24·50	37·48	12·84	1·26	·44
Canada	·01	·01	·01	...	13·68	24·42	23·73	– ·69	24·43	23·74	·82	·82
West Australia ...	2·78	1·56	8·93	+ 7·37	·18	·41	·30	– ·11	1·97	9·23	·07	·32
Victoria	7·40	6·87	6·33	– ·54	4·32	8·57	8·98	+ ·41	15·44	15·31	·52	·53
New South Wales ...	·85	1·49	·33	– 1·16	1·12	1·55	2·09	+ ·54	3·04	2·42	·10	·08
Other countries ...	·26	·39	1·16	+ ·77	2·51	3·46	7·02	+ 3·56	3·85	8·18	·13	·28
Total of British Empire.	693·97	910·43	718·30	– 192·13	948·38	1,116·30	1,045·14	– 71·16	2,026·73	1,763·44	68·08	60·85
Foreign Countries—												
Europe—												
Russia	15·40	8·86	2·16	– 6·70	1·12	6·21	3·58	– 2·63	15·07	5·74	·51	·20
Sweden	3·71	9·65	6·73	– 2·92	·51	·73	1·58	+ ·85	10·38	8·31	·35	·29
Denmark	...	...	...	...	·08	2·49	1·10	– 1·39	2·49	1·10	·08	·04
Germany	23·60	32·18	34·05	+ 1·87	114·96	114·18	153 14	+ 38·96	146·36	187·19	4·91	6·46
Holland	2·14	3·41	2·77	– ·64	14·65	14·05	18·98	+ 4·93	17·46	21·75	·59	·75
Belgium	42·74	63·46	48·34	– 12·12	90·05	89·82	106·39	+ 16·57	150·28	154·73	5·05	5·34
France	26·89	32·07	33·01	+ ·94	186·50	215·01	261·79	+ 46·78	247·08	294·80	8·30	10·17
Spain	·20	·19	·14	– ·05	3·30	1·34	·50	– ·84	1·53	·64	·05	·02
Portugal	·04	·05	·06	+ ·01	1·04	2·82	3·42	+ ·60	2·87	3·48	·10	·12
Italy	3·04	3·51	2·16	– 1·35	20·33	19·66	20·38	+ ·72	23·17	22·54	·78	·78
Austria-Hungary ...	13·12	19·57	20·67	+ 1·10	15·55	14·19	23·02	+ 8·83	33·76	43·69	1·13	1·51
Other countries ...	1·47	1·89	2·06	+ ·17	·18	·17	·36	+ ·19	2·06	2·42	·07	·08
Total, Europe ...	132·35	171·84	152·15	– 19·69	442·27	480·67	594·24	+ 113·57	652·51	746·39	21·92	25·76
Asia—												
Turkey, Asiatic ...	1·12	1·65	1·31	– ·34	5·23	4·68	3·93	– ·75	6·33	5·24	·23	·18
Persia	·11	·08	·09	+ ·01	1·38	1·85	1·69	– ·16	1·93	1·78	·06	·06
Sumatra	6·24	9·82	4·68	– 5·14	·11	·26	·11	– ·15	10·08	4·79	·34	·17
Java	5·39	7·90	21·72	+ 13·82	6·09	3·15	2·27	– ·88	11·05	23·99	·37	·83
Borneo (Dutch) ...	1·69	4·24	·44	– 3·80	...	...	...	...	4·24	·44	·14	·01
Siam	·65	·34	1·49	+ 1·15	·59	·37	·29	– ·08	·71	1·78	·02	·06
Indo-China ...	...	...	...	...	1·16	3·03	2·19	– ·84	3·03	2·19	·10	·08
Philippines ...	·02	·03	·03	...	7·85	5·22	3·14	– 2·08	5·25	3·17	·18	·11
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	·64	·32	·40	+ ·08	17·69	16·94	28·77	+ 11·83	17·26	29·17	·58	1·01
Japan	2·89	2·96	3·75	+ ·79	83 66	81·83	152·57	+ 70·74	84·79	156·32	2·85	5·39
Other countries ...	·19	·35	...	– ·35	·07	38	·59	+ ·21	·73	·59	·01	·02
Total, Asia ...	18·94	27·69	33·91	+ 6·22	123·83	117·71	195·55	+ 77·84	145·40	229·46	4·88	7·92
Africa—												
Egypt	·15	·35	·14	– ·21	13·56	7·48	4·34	– 3 14	7·83	4·48	·26	·15
Réunion	...	...	...	...	3·05	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Other countries ...		·26	·82	+ ·56	·33	·40	·49	+ ·09	·66	1·31	·02	·05
Total, Africa ...	·15	·61	·96	+ ·35	16·94	7·88	4·83	– 3·05	8·49	5·79	·28	·20
America—												
United States of America ...	15·91	43·98	41·09	– 2·89	100·78	100·03	111·74	+ 11·71	144·01	152·83	4·84	5·27
Other countries ...	...	·02	...	– ·02	...	...	...	...	·02	...	...	...
Total, America ...	15·91	44·00	41·09	– 2·91	100·78	100·03	111·74	+ 11·71	144·03	152·83	4·84	5·27
Total of Foreign Countries	167·35	244·14	228·11	– 16·03	683·82	706·29	906·36	+ 200·07	950·43	1,134·47	31·92	39·15
Grand Total ...	861·32	1,154·57	946·41	– 208·16	1,632·20	1,822·59	1,951·50	+ 128·91	2,977·16	2,897·91	100·00	100·00

279. The trade with the British Empire in the year under review represented 61 per cent. of the aggregate trade, as compared with 68 per cent. in the previous year, while the trade with other foreign countries increased by 19 per cent. The trade with the United Kingdom showed a decline of 14 per cent., due to a reduction in the imports of cotton piece-goods and of cotton twist and yarn. The import trade with Ceylon advanced while the export trade declined. With the Straits Settlements the reverse was the case. There were smaller imports of rice and pepper from the Straits. The import trade with Natal improved by Rs. 2·21 lakhs, chiefly in coal. The fall in the trade with Mauritius was mainly due to smaller exports of rice. The trade with the Continent of Europe increased by 14 per cent., exports increasing by Rs. 113·57 lakhs. There were smaller imports of kerosene oil from Russia and smaller exports of copra to that country. The trade with Germany shows a remarkable development, owing to larger exports of copra, raw cotton, coir manufactures and cocoanut oil. Larger shipments of raw cotton and coir to Holland account for the expansion of the export trade with that country. The trade with Asiatic ports, other than those in the British Empire improved by 57 per cent.

280. The trade with Japan shows an increase of 84 per cent. due to larger purchases of Indian cotton. The trade with America improved by Rs. 8·80 lakhs. While smaller quantities of kerosine oil were imported, raw skins and pepper were exported in greater quantities. Treasure.

281. The following table shows the imports, exports and net imports of gold and silver in the past three years, compared with the average of the five years preceding :—

Treasure.	Average of five years ending 1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	Increase or decrease over 1908–1909.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
Gold—					
Imports	79·99	62·17	47·30	109·50	+ 62·20
Exports	1·92	·04	6·07	·03	− 6·04
Net Imports ...	78·07	62·13	41·23	109·47	+ 68·24
Silver—					
Imports	17·55	26·14	21·66	20·43	− 1·23
Exports	14·97	45·35	35·23	75·55	+ 40·27
Net Imports ...	2·58	− 19·21	− 13·62	− 55·12	− 41·50
Total of Gold and Silver—					
Imports	97·54	88·31	68·96	129·93	+ 60·97
Exports	16·89	45·39	41·35	75·58	+ 34·23
Net Imports ...	80·65	42·92	27·61	54·35	+ 26·74

Imports of gold increased by 131 per cent., and of the total quantity 69 per cent. consisted of sovereigns, which increased by 174 per cent. The imports of bar gold were nearly double those of the previous year. Imports from Natal fell from Rs. 5·25 lakhs to Rs. ·02 lakh. Imports of silver fell, silver bar, however, showing a very slight variation. Exports of rupees to Ceylon account for the large increase in the export of silver.

282. Exports exceeded imports by 912 lakhs of rupees. The figure for the previous year was 603. Excluding the value of the exports and imports of Government stores, the excess of exports over imports was 950 lakhs. **Balance of Trade.**

283. The following figures give the aggregate of the coasting trade of the presidency for the past three years and the percentage of difference of the present year over 1908–1909 :— **Coasting Trade.**

	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
1907–1908	1,279·98
1908–1909	1,373·30
1909–1910	1,553·87
Percentage of difference	+ 13

284. The aggregate of the coasting trade was the largest in the decade. Excluding Government transactions and treasure the total trade amounted to Rs. 15·09 crores, which was made up of Rs. 12·82 crores in the trade with British ports in other presidencies, 31 lakhs in trade with Indian ports not British and 196 lakhs in the interportal trade, or trade within the Presidency. The real value of the interportal trade is one-half of that here given, as the same goods are registered twice over, as exports and as imports. The noteworthy decrease was that in the trade with Bengal (Rs. 49 lakhs), while the trade with Bombay increased by nearly 28 lakhs, and that with Burma by 179 lakhs. The value of Indian imports in the coasting trade increased by Rs. 241 lakhs and that of foreign merchandise decreased by 6 lakhs; whereas Indian exports fell by 71 lakhs. Of the movements of treasure by sea in the year, exports of sovereigns to Rangoon amounted to Rs. 15 lakhs and of rupees to Bombay and Rangoon to 2·84 lakhs. Imports of Government stores declined from Rs. 12·41 lakhs to 11·04 lakhs, due principally to smaller imports of arms and ammunition. The most noteworthy feature of the import trade was the considerable increase in the imports of grain and pulse. These rose to 589 lakhs, an increase of 63 per cent., and of this increase (227 lakhs) Burma contributed 196 lakhs. Among the subordinate ports in the Presidency, Tuticorin ranks first with a trade of Rs. 748·26 lakhs, a rise of 173 per cent. in the past ten years. Cochin, with a trade of Rs. 601·53 lakhs, comes second. There was a decline in the trade of Cocanada, Calicut and Mangalore, but a considerable increase at Negapatam.

Shipping.

285. The number of vessels that entered or cleared at ports in this Presidency in the foreign trade fell from 3,367 to 3,151 and the tonnage from 4,009,807 to 3,863,234 tons, though the average tonnage showed an advance of 36 tons. Of the entries, vessels flying the British flag fell from 839 to 805, but their tonnage increased, while British Indian vessels rose in numbers from 252 to 296 and fell in tonnage. The number of vessels under foreign colours increased from 98 to 101, but their tonnage decreased. The number of British vessels that cleared fell from 867 to 811, and their tonnage from 1,696,760 to 1,662,480 tons. Both British Indian vessels and foreign vessels increased in numbers by one, but in both cases the tonnage fell.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1909–1910.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department (Civil and Military Works and Railways), Madras Presidency, for the year 1909–1910.*]

Expenditure.

286. The total grant in the year 1909–1910 was Rs. 57,11,776 and the total outlay excluding contributions was Rs. 57,25,572. These figures give the total under all heads of Military and Civil Works in the Presidency, the largest amount coming under the head Provincial Civil Works. Contributions amounted to Rs. 8,63,166, including Court of Wards estates' works. Of the total of Rs. 50,35,239 under the head of Provincial Civil Works Rs. 29,65,335 were spent on Civil buildings, Rs. 10,71,118 on establishment, Rs. 4,46,523 on communications and Rs. 4,57,711 on miscellaneous public improvements. The total outlay under the head of local funds was Rs. 4,02,686, of which sum Rs. 3,23,396 come under the head of local port and marine.

Buildings.

The total number of buildings completed or in progress during the year was 301, the number of those completed in previous years 3,019 and the number still required in order to comply with the present administrative requisitions is 533. Among the works completed and handed over were the Revenue Divisional office at Bhadráchalam, a residence for the Collector at Guntúr, and for the Collector of Salem at Hasthampatti, Deputy Tahsildars' offices at Alathur and Taliparamba, the Central Record Office at Madras, a Deputy Collector's office at Chidambaram, a Taluk office at Vriddhachalam, a Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Chingleput, the water supply of Government House at Guindy, a residence for the District Forest Officer at Coimbatore, a new District Munsif's Court at Chicacole, a residence for the District Judge at Guntúr, a sub-jail at Chingleput, quarters for the District Superintendent of Police at Waltair, office and residence for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Kandukur, residences for the District Superintendent of Police at Coimbatore and for the Principal of the Police Training School at

Vellore, a new hospital at Coimbatore, and quarters for the District Medical and Sanitary Officer at Cuddalore and at Palamcottah. Works estimated to cost Rs. 130 lakhs in the aggregate were in progress during the year. The Agricultural College at Coimbatore was practically finished and was opened by His Excellency the Governor in July 1909. New offices for the Collector of Guntúr were in progress and estimates were sanctioned for the construction of Collectors' offices at Madura and Vizagapatam. An extension of the High Court was in active progress, and the new Hygiene and Physiological Laboratory at the Medical College was practically finished. Under the head of communications, the work on the Kolab bridge was abandoned and arrangements were made to bridge the Indravati river instead, the Maharaja of Jeypore having consented to contribute Rs. 1½ lakhs towards its cost. The Napier bridge was approaching completion. Good progress was also made on the Salem and the Bezwada waterworks. The question of providing suitable jetties and otherwise improving the facilities for trade at the ports of Tuticorin and Calicut has been under consideration and investigation in the Department during the past year. An estimate for dredging and for a marine survey at Tuticorin was sanctioned and the work is now in progress. For Calicut a scheme for the construction of a breakwater and jetty has been decided upon. The erosion of the foreshore at Cochin has also received consideration, and proposals have been made for the investigation of the local conditions affecting this bar. The expert opinions obtained by the Secretary of State on the Vizagapatam Harbour Scheme are under the consideration of Government.

Works in progress.

Communication.

Marine.

287. The outturn at the Dowlaishweram workshops amounted to Rs. 1,77,540 in the year under report against Rs. 1,65,215 in 1908–1909. The increase is mainly due to the construction of punts and staff boats under Irrigation Works. Works executed for other departments and for private parties decreased in amount. At Bezwada the value of the work turned out rose from Rs. 82,117 to Rs. 1,05,123, chiefly in consequence of the construction of steel barges and staff boats. Proposals for the improvement of these workshops are under consideration, whereby their sphere of usefulness will be enlarged and prices lowered, to the advantage of the Kistna Irrigation system. At the Presidency Workshops in Madras the value of the work turned out declined from Rs. 3,53,835 to Rs. 3,36,321, mainly in consequence of the reduced cost of the works ordered. The value of the plant and machinery at the end of the year was Rs. 2,14,292. There were six minor accidents.

Public Works Workshops.

288. In the technical section of the Chief Engineer's office plans and estimates for 217 works aggregating Rs. 108·22 lakhs have been dealt with during the year, 76 estimates of the total value of Rs. 74·27 lakhs were scrutinised, and a considerable amount of work was done in connection with the preparation of types of bridges, the standardization of structural details and the preparation of technical papers. The Consulting Architect scrutinised 176 estimates and designs of the aggregate value of Rs. 38·45 lakhs and prepared some 240 drawings.

Chief Engineer's Office.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS. (1909–1910.)

289. The Railway systems in the Madras Presidency are controlled by the Railway Board and there are no lines under the direct administration of the Madras Government. The separate Railway Department of the Secretariat was abolished from the beginning of the year and its duties together with the clerical staff were taken over by the Public Works Department Secretariat. The two District Board lines—the Tanjore District Board Railway and the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway—are subject to general control by the Madras Government.

Railways. Control.

290. The only addition during 1909–1910 to the open mileage in the Madras Presidency was the extension from Nágalápuram to Fort Wall on the Sandur-Kanevehalli section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, a length of 2·84 miles which was opened on the 24th May 1909. The open mileage within the Presidency on the 1st April 1910 was, under broad gauge 1,689·30 miles, under metre gauge 1,950·91 miles and under narrow gauge 68·47 miles, excluding the metre gauge District Board Railways with a mileage of 155·16 miles. The total length of

Additions to Open Mileage.

open mileage is thus 3,863·84 miles. The two District Board Railways of metre gauge are the Tanjore District Board Railway with 103·36 miles and the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway with 51·80 miles. The Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Railway, the Morappúr-Dharmapuri Railway and the Parlákimedi Light Railway with 68·47 miles between them are 2′ 6″ gauge. The South Indian Railway has 445·94 miles broad, and 876·80 miles metre gauge, while 959·53 miles of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are broad and 549·44 miles metre gauge. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway has 263·25 miles and the Bezwada Extension Railway has 20·58 miles broad gauge respectively. The Pondicherry Railway, the Karaikkal Railway, the Nilgiri Railway, the Shoranur-Cochin Railway and the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway have between them 224·67 miles of metre gauge; of which 108·46 miles belong to the Travancore Branch, 64·75 miles to the Shoranur-Cochin Railway, 28·96 miles to the Nilgiri Railway, 14·65 miles to the Karaikkal Railway and 7·85 miles to the Pondicherry Railway.

Lines under construction.

291. The South Indian Railway Company is constructing a line from Dharmapuri to Hosur—a distance of 54·87 miles—of 2′ 6″ gauge. A line of 6 miles of metre gauge from Fort Wall to Kanevehalli is under construction by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Surveys completed and in progress.

292. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway surveyed during the year 71½ miles from Yerragudipad to Nandyal (3′ 3⅜″) and 30 miles from Nandyal to Atmakur (3′ 3⅜″). The South Indian Railway surveyed 132 miles from Trichinopoly to Ramnad with a branch from Devakotah to Arantangi (3′ 3⅜″), 66 miles from Virudupatti to Ramnad (3′ 3⅜″), 33 miles from Chinna Salem to Ulundurpéttai (3′ 3⅜″) and 11·06 miles from Ramnad to Kilakarai (3′ 3⅜″). The survey of about 200 miles from Rajahmundry to Sironcha (5′ 6″) by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is in progress as well as that of 204 miles by the South Indian Railway. This latter length consists of 150 miles from Erode to Nanjangod with a branch from Satyamangalam to Méttupálaiyam (3′ 3⅜″), 18 miles from Karaikudi to Arantangi (3′ 3⅜″) and 36 miles from Suramangalam to Salem (5′ 6″) and Salem to Atur (3′ 3⅜″). The detailed plans and estimates for the project to connect the main land with the island of Rámeswaram were under preparation. Orders were issued for additional detailed borings to be taken as it was found that the broken up sand stone stratum was not a suitable foundation upon which to build an expensive arched viaduct. Alternative schemes are therefore now under investigation and preliminary estimates are being prepared.

Drivers' strike.

293. A strike of goods drivers on the broad-gauge system of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway took place on the 23rd May 1909, and rapidly developed into a general strike of the drivers on the broad-gauge system of the line, which disorganized the train service for some weeks. The administration, by engaging new hands and transferring them from the metre-gauge section, succeeded in restoring complete regularity in both passenger and goods service by the 12th June.

Accident.

294. The Calcutta-Madras mail while proceeding from Minjur to Ennur on the 19th June 1909 was derailed at mile 13—4, 15 passengers being killed and 15 injured. An enquiry was held and the matter was duly dealt with by the Railway Board.

Damages.

295. The line between Nellore and Padugupadu on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was seriously damaged by rain on the 5th September 1909. Through communication was restored on the 20th. Owing to heavy rain there were breaches on the Bellary-Rayadrug branch and the Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Railway causing interruption to traffic. The line between Rámeswaram and Dhanushkodi was breached in several places by the sea in May 1909 and traffic was stopped for three days.

Level-crossings.

296. With a view to remove the inconvenience to the public caused by the many level-crossings on the South Indian Railway in Madras City, a Committee with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, as President was appointed to investigate and report on the elimination of the level-crossings by the substitution of over- or under-bridges.

Shoranur-Cochin Railway.

297. An agreement was concluded in July 1909 between His Highness the Raja of Cochin and the South Indian Railway Company for the working of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway.

298. There are two District Board lines in the Presidency, the Tanjore District Board Railway and the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway. The former with a length of 103·36 miles, and a total capital outlay to the end of 1909 of Rs. 48,08,937, had gross earnings amounting to Rs. 6,84,734 during the year. The amount of the net earnings was Rs. 2,70,086, a percentage of 5·62 on capital outlay. The length of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway is 51·80 miles and the total capital outlay on it to the end of 1909 was Rs. 21,24,465. Gross earnings amounted to Rs. 3,29,527 and net earnings to Rs. 1,80,804, giving a percentage of 8·51 on capital outlay. The earnings per mile per week of the two railways were Rs. 127 and Rs. 122, respectively. **District Board Railways.**

299. During the year the Madras Electric Tramways worked a route mileage of 12 miles and 7 furlongs, of which 2 miles and 6 furlongs are provided with double tracks. The Company have at their power station five engines with an aggregate of 1,351 horse power to drive the electric generators, and another of 20 horse power for lighting purposes, but these are not in use, as the current is obtained from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. The rolling-stock of the system consisted of 63 motor cars and 8 trailers, and the average daily service was 49. The line continued to be worked on the overhead trolly system. During the official year 1909–1910 the cars ran 1,277,609¼ miles and carried 13,056,166 passengers. **Madras Electric Tramways.**

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS. (1909–1910.)

300. The canals on which navigation was carried on during the year 1909–1910 were the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudiem canal, the Gódávari and Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal. The total receipts realised during the year show an increase of Rs. 5,050 over those of the preceding year. There was an increase in the case of the Gódávari, the Kistna, the Buckingham and the Védáranniyam canals and a decrease in the case of the Kurnool-Cuddapah and Dumagudiem canals. The increase on the Gódávari canal is attributed to a larger number of boats having taken out licenses during 1909–1910, to the constant use of staff boats and to the recovery of arrears of ground rent from the Local Fund Department. The construction of additional staff boats and heavier passenger traffic account for the increase on the Kistna canals. The increase on the Buckingham canal was necessitated by the adjustment during the year of wharfage fees due from the Salt Department for the year 1908–1909. The increase on the Védáranniyam canal was small. The decrease under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is ascribed to the fact that the collections of 1908–1909 included a sum of Rs. 277 which fell due in 1907–1908 and to the staff boats on the canal not having been used as frequently during the year 1909–1910 as in the previous year.

301. Under the heads "Ton-mileage" and "Value of goods" there was an increase during the year on the Gódávari and Kurnool-Cuddapah canals and a decrease on the Dumagudiem and Buckingham canals. The increase on the Gódávari canal is attributed to heavy traffic and higher rates of price of paddy, rice, provisions, salt, spices, tobacco, miscellaneous goods, timber in logs, etc. On account of the extension of traffic in salt, rice, other food grains, fuel, timber, cotton, tobacco and miscellaneous articles, there was an increase on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The decrease on the Dumagudiem and Buckingham canals is stated to be due to the failure of the north-east monsoon and the fall in demand for and price of timber. In the case of the Kistna canals there was a fall in ton-mileage due to the Railway competition, while the value of goods shewed an increase on account of the heavy traffic in cotton, paddy, rice, tobacco and miscellaneous goods. The total number of passengers carried on all the canals shewed an increase, chiefly on the Gódávari and Kistna canals.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH. (1909-1910.)

Gross Expenditure and Revenue.

302. The expenditure incurred on, and the revenue derived from irrigation works during the year were Rs. 66,26,453 and Rs. 2,44,99,599 respectively; the area charged as irrigated was 6,741,971 acres. The area charged as irrigated and the revenue derived exclude those from Class IV, Works in the Chingleput district as the accounts of some taluks in that district have not yet been completely received owing to the introduction of resettlement rates.

Class I. Protective Works.

303. Of the four projects sanctioned under the head of protective works, the Rushikulya system was in operation and the Venkatapuram project in the Kurnool district was under construction while work on the other two—the Mopad project and the Bhavanasi tank project in the Nellore district—was still in abeyance pending sanction to their revised estimates. The capital outlay incurred during the year under this head was Rs. 36,356, of which Rs. 30,085 was incurred on the Venkatapuram project works. The area charged as irrigated under the Rushikulya system was 104,376 acres first crop and 1,719 acres second crop against 102,937 acres of first crop and 1,004 acres of second crop in the previous year. The gross revenue and working expenses were Rs. 1,93,168 and Rs. 55,645 respectively against Rs. 1,58,368 and Rs. 54,214 of the preceding year.

Productive Works.

304. The total capital outlay on productive works amounted to Rs. 9,01,590 which was chiefly incurred on the Nagavalli river project, the Kistna delta system, the Divi pumping project, the Shatiatope anicut, the Cauvery delta and the Periyar systems. Several important works connected with the Nagavalli river project were either completed or approaching completion. In the Kistna delta, progress on the Appapuram drainage scheme continued. Improvements to the loop channel connected with the Divi pumping project were carried out during the year and several distributaries excavated. Improvements to the Veeranam tank, Vellar Rajah Voikal and Ariagoshti and Manambathan channels of the Shatiatope anicut system were carried out. The reconstruction of the damaged portion of the grand anicut connected with the Cauvery delta system was in progress. In the Periyar system the important works in progress during the year were the provision of a temporary gate in front of the Periyar head sluice at Thekkady, the widening and deepening of the watershed cutting of the Periyar lake and the alteration of the existing gear arrangements of the regulator shutters at Peranai head works. The Siddapur tank project not having fulfilled the conditions of a productive public work was transferred during the year to Class II, "Minor Works and Navigation Provincial."

Productive Works.

305. The total area charged as irrigated under productive works was 2,950,428 acres first crop and 362,460 acres second crop against 2,912,149 acres first crop and 429,558 acres second crop in the previous year. The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,48,32,248 and Rs. 32,47,705 respectively, against Rs. 1,49,53,302 and Rs. 32,09,358 in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 75,59,769 or 9·18 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 8·23 crores to the end of the year. The surplus revenue after deducting interest charges was Rs. 49,73,579 representing a return of 6·04 per cent. on the capital outlay. The accumulated revenue after paying off interest charges amounted to Rs. 12·34 crores against the total capital outlay of Rs. 8·23 crores. The loss under Protective works during the year was Rs. 1,04,210 against Rs. 1,11,822 in the previous year. The total revenue of the year under Productive works showed a slight decrease when compared with that of the preceding year. The decrease occurred chiefly under the Gódávari delta system, the Penner river canals and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal systems. Under the Gódávari delta system it occurred under the second crop area while under the Penner river canals it was due to a fall in the first and second crop areas and to the grant of larger remissions amounting to Rs. 82,806 against Rs. 11,886 in the previous year.

306. The working expenses showed an increase of Rs. 38,347 over those of the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly under the Gódávari delta system and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The increase under the Gódávari delta system is stated to be due to the construction of a large number of store sheds, iron punts and ferry ballacuts and to the repairs carried out to works on the Samulkota canal. In the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal it is attributed to several of the masonry works

built by the late Madras Irrigation Canal Company having had to be renewed or reconstructed and to the restoration of the canal to its original section from Rajoli to Maidkur.

307. The remissions granted both under Protective and Productive were Rs. 4,022 and Rs. 2,10,232 respectively against Rs. 3,593 and Rs. 1,69,080 in the previous year.

Class II.

308. To the class of Minor Works and Navigation for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, the Siddapur tank in the Kurnool district was added during the year. The number of works under this class now stands at 40. The capital outlay incurred during the year on works of this class was Rs. 2,17,550, the major portion of which was incurred on the Siddapur, Yellanur and Markapur tanks and the Kocheruvu and Berijam projects. The area charged as irrigated by this class was 343,693 acres against 347,849 acres in the previous year. The net revenue derived was Rs. 4,78,386 against Rs. 3,68,374 in the previous year. Including the navigable canals the revenue due to improvements was Rs. 4,45,771 against Rs. 3,34,595 in the previous year. There was an increase under all the systems except the Cumbum tank system, the Vallur anicut system, the Madras water-supply and irrigation extension, and the Vriddhachalam and Pelandorai anicut systems. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 27,862 against Rs. 43,800 in the previous year.

Classes III and IV.

309. The outlay on minor works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 21,02,078. The area charged as irrigated was 2,979,115 acres and the revenue derived was Rs. 80,20,285 exclusive of class IV works in the Chingleput District. The total revenue together with that collected in the Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 51,636, amounted to Rs. 80,71,921 and the total charges to Rs. 34,67,256 of which Rs. 28,63,054 was incurred in the Public Works Department and the balance in the Revenue Department. Deducting these charges from the total revenue the net revenue amounted to Rs. 46,04,665. The remissions granted amounted to Rs. 9,41,663 against Rs. 12,17,850 in the previous year.

Tank Restoration scheme.

310. The total area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 68,622 square miles of which 60,689 square miles had been investigated. The figures were increased during the year under review by 1,840 square miles and 2,432 square miles respectively, thus bringing the total to 70,462 square miles entered upon and 63,121 square miles investigated.

311. The average area of cultivation under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under the Tank Restoration scheme is calculated to be about 2·25 millions of acres. Of this acreage, works commanding about 1·0097 millions of acres or about 44·87 per cent. of the total had been investigated by the 31st March 1910, leaving a balance of works commanding 1·240 millions of acres of irrigation still to be investigated. The estimate sanctioned for Government works during the year amounted to Rs. 5,87,027 against Rs. 4,78,380 in 1908–1909. The cost of investigation and execution was Rs. 1,62,240 or 27·64 per cent. on the amount of sanctioned estimates as compared with 31·65 per cent. in the previous year. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the beginning of Tank Restoration scheme operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,06,82,724 against which the total expenditure incurred on works was Rs. 87,69,574 or 1,08,96,430 including establishment and tools and plant charges.

Class V. Agricultural Works.

312. The revenue realised during the year from agricultural works amounted to Rs. 63,696 against Rs. 54,202 in the previous year. The increase was due to larger receipts from plantations. The outlay on river conservancy and river embankments was Rs. 9,30,623 against Rs. 7,93,158 in the preceding year. The increase is chiefly due to the large outlay incurred on protective works connected with the Gódávari and the Kistna rivers. The conservancy operations in the Gódávari have hitherto been almost entirely confined to the protection of the most important and dangerous sets and systematic training work such as has been going on for the past sixteen years in the Kistna has not yet been fairly started. This has been arranged for and there is every reason to suppose that the results will ultimately be as satisfactory in the Gódávari as they have been in the Kistna. In the latter river it is stated that out of 123 miles of river margin only 13 miles now require expensive protective works.

Investigation of Projects.

313. The following important projects were under investigation by the ordinary divisional establishment:—Improvements to the Kollipara channel in the Kistna Western Division, for which plans and estimates were under preparation during the previous year, were ordered to be held over pending final settlement of the question of fixing ultimate areas under the Kistna delta canals. The Romperu drainage scheme was ordered to be held in abeyance. It was, however, decided to carry out separately that portion of the scheme which relates to the Bápatla East swamp. In the Nellore Division block levels of the proposed ayacut under the Survapalli project were taken and the arrangements of distributaries and channels decided on. Investigation was also in progress regarding the possibility of diverting the surplus of the Kanigiri reservoir directly into the Pennér. Improvements to the Moldevi drain were under consideration. In the Cuddapah Division the Dorigallu project was after further investigation abandoned owing partly to its poor financial results and partly to other unsatisfactory features. The preliminary investigation of the Ithodu project was completed. The investigation of the Velgode project in the Kurnool Division was in progress. In the South Arcot Division the Thennal, Gidengal and Tiruvadi projects were under examination. In the Trichinopoly Division plans and estimates for the Panjampatti reservoir, the Pimbalur and the Pasambalur reservoir projects were completed and in the Tinnevelly Division the Viláttikulam project was under investigation.

314. The reinvestigation of the Kistna and the Cauvery Reservoir projects was continued under the orders of the Special Superintending Engineer. The site of the dam for the Kistna reservoir was finally fixed at Pulichintala and the detailed investigation of the rock by means of boring and trial pits was continued with the result that the practicability of the site as regards foundation was established. Silt observations were carried out during the year and qualitative and quantitative analyses made. The levelling over the whole irrigable area was completed and some progress made with the alignment of the main canal. The revenue aspects of the project were fully investigated by a special revenue officer. It is believed that a practicable scheme has been found and that it will be productive. Doubts having been thrown on the adequacy of supplies in the Cauvery river, a special officer was engaged to undertake the daily gauging of flow. This officer also supervised the survey and examination of possible alternative sites for a reservoir. Quantitative silt observations were made from samples taken from the Cauvery. The opinion of a Geological expert belonging to the Government of India was obtained in regard to fixing a dam site. As a result of the year's investigations, it was decided to construct a reservoir at Sampalli with a capacity of 80,000 m.c.ft., to excavate a new canal about 90 miles long taking off the right bank of the Cauvery above the grand anicut, and to extend the Vadavar to irrigate an additional extent of 57,950 acres.

Miscellaneous.

Floods.

315. The highest flood in the Gódávari during the year was 8·7 feet on the crest of the anicut on 29th July 1909 against the maximum of 16·25 feet on 23rd October 1891. The Kistna rose to 12·55 feet on 20th July 1909 against the maximum of 23·5 recorded on 7th October 1903. There was a heavy flood in the Penner on 5th September 1909. The depth of flow over the crest of the Sangam anicut was 9′ 8″ the highest flood previously recorded since the anicut was built being 8′ 7″ on 17th October 1889. During the floods a length of 134 feet of the apron of the anicut was scoured out to a depth ranging from 6 to 12 feet. On the Nellore anicut a reading of 16′ 3″ was registered against the previous maximum of 19′ 3″ recorded on 3rd November 1882. The under-sluices at the right end were slightly damaged and parts of the lower apron and retaining walls were washed away. Lower down the river close to its mouth where it crosses the Buckingham Canal the left margin was eroded to a considerable extent near the Penner north lock and threatened serious damage to the lock. A wing of the Penner south lock was also washed away. Prompt arrangements were made for the necessary repairs. The Tungabhadra river rose to a height of 5′ 4″ over the anicut at Sunkesula on 29th July 1909 against the maximum of 9′ recorded on 17th October 1889. In the Cauvery the highest flood was 10′ 2″ on the Cauvery dam on 29th July 1909 against 14 feet in August 1896. During the heavy rains of September 1909 breaches occurred in several tanks and channels in the Cuddapah district. The only accident of importance was that which resulted in the collapse of the right abutment and the first two arches of the grand anicut in August 1909. The work of restoration was begun in December 1909 and has since been completed.

Accidents.

316. The south-west monsoon was on the whole favourable and supplies for irrigation sufficient, but the north-east monsoon was very poor in the northern parts of the Presidency and in consequence there was some difficulty in giving adequate supplies under the systems where local rainfall is of considerable importance at the end of the season. There was however no serious difficulty experienced except under the Penner canals where all storage tanks were completely emptied including the Kánigiri reservoir. The Gódávari was exceptionally low during the second crop season. Character of the season.

317. In the Gódávari delta substantial progress was made during the year especially in the Eastern division with the substitution of pipes for palmyra spouts. In the Periyar system an important change was introduced during the year under review. It was decided by Government to confine the double crop to a portion of the total area, namely, that commanded by the first 9 branch channels. It is reported that this arrangement is likely to prove successful. General.

318. Velocity observations were taken during the year in the Gódávari Eastern delta and in both deltas of the Kistna and also in the Gódávari Western, Kurnool and Cauvery divisions. Observations in connection with river discharges and rain gauge readings were continued during the year in the Ganjám, Guntúr, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, South Arcot, Salem and Madura divisions. The experiments of growing irrigated dry crops under the Ponnalur tank was continued during the year. The area of dry crops watered was larger than in previous years owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon. It has since been decided to discontinue the experiments at Ponnalur, as the soil is found to be unsuitable for the systematic irrigation of dry crops. Velocity and gauging observations. Dry crop irrigation.

319. During the year under review the block maps of the Kistna and Gódávari deltas were prepared. Preparation of delta maps.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1909-1910.)

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

(*a*) Gross Revenue.

Receipts and Expenditure. 320. The following statements exhibit the receipts and charges on account of Imperial and Provincial funds during each of the past two years:—

Imperial and Provincial Fund Receipts.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land Revenue	3,34,62,731	3,41,75,260	3,02,98,502	3,07,39,877	6,37,01,233	6,49,15,137
II. Opium	4,30,030	4,58,829	...	...	4,30,030	4,58,829
III. Salt	1,06,20,404	1,06,73,640	...	...	1,06,20,404	1,06,73,040
IV. Stamps	54,11,286	57,45,984	54,11,286	57,45,984	1,08,22,572	1,14,91,968
V. Excise	1,27,21,222	1,34,67,651	1,27,21,221	1,34,67,651	2,54,42,443	2,69,35,302
VII. Customs	68,52,070	60,66,038	...	...	68,52,070	60,66,038
VIII. Assessed Taxes—						
Civil	14,95,306	15,37,166	14,95,307	15,37,166	29,90,613	30,74,332
Public Works Department ...	38,972	42,472	...	...	38,972	42,472
IX. Forest	19,45,460	20,89,190	19,45,459	20,89,190	38,90,919	41,78,380
X. Registration	...	...	19,47,887	19,37,640	19,47,887	19,37,640
XI. Tributes	45,07,902	44,96,519	...	...	45,07,902	44,96,519
XII. Interest	4,30,709	4,87,682	3,33,142	3,58,249	7,63,851	8,45,931
Receipts by Civil Department.						
XVI. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	7,69,646	8,44,767	7,69,646	8,44,767
B. Jails	...	...	6,16,288	5,05,999	6,16,288	5,05,999
XVII. Police	...	...	5,92,474	4,90,110	5,92,474	4,90,110
XIX. Education	...	...	2,03,269	1,79,600	2,03,269	1,79,600
XX. Medical	...	...	1,18,849	1,21,708	1,18,849	1,21,708
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	6,54,886	5,41,137	6,54,886	5,41,137
Miscellaneous.						
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,15,628	1,24,032	77,316	79,184	1,92,344	2,03,216
XXIII. Stationery and Printing ...	17,206	16,096	1,14,066	1,13,809	1,31,272	1,29,905
XXV. Miscellaneous	63,590	80,422	2,54,479	2,84,577	3,18,069	3,64,999
Railways.						
XXVI. State Railways (gross receipts).	5,35,76,748	5,57,94,149	...	...	5,35,76,748	5,57,94,149
Deduct Working expenses ...	3,43,50,606	3,39,17,326	...	...	3,43,50,606	3,39,17,326
Net receipts	1,92,26,142	2,18,76,823	...	...	1,92,26,142	2,18,76,823
XXVIII. Subsidised companies (repayment of advances of interest).	2,30,685	1,70,972	...	...	2,30,685	1,70,972
Revenue from Productive Public Works.						
XXIX. Irrigation and Navigation ...	2,36,910	2,10,510	2,36,910	2,10,509	4,73,82 0	4,21,019
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive (direct receipts).						
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation in charge of—						
Civil Officers	...	...	17,905	16,025	17,905	16,025
Public Works Department.	...	...	1,91,185	2,31,274	1,91,185	2,31,274
XXXI. Civil works in charge of—						
Civil Officers	...	...	9,440	13,069	9,440	13,069
Public Works Department ...	...	...	2,05,44	2,48,947	2,05,446	2,48,947
XXXIV. Military Works	8,442	4,069	...	...	8,442	4,069
Total ... { Civil	7,80,12,944	7,94,18,409	5,75,81,422	5,90,65,742	13,55,94,366	13,84,84,251
{ Non-civil	1,97,41,151	2,23,04,846	6,23,541	6,90,730	2,03,74,692	2,29,95,576
Grand Total ...	9,77,54,095	10,17,23,355	5,82,14,963	5,97,56,472	15,59,69,058	16,14,79,827

Imperial and Provincial Fund Charges.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,44,678	3,32,660	1,34,740	1,63,569	3,79,418	4,96,229
2. Assignments and compensations ...	10,07,945	9,39,324	3,09,462	2,83,435	13,13,307	12,22,759
3. Land revenue	...	..	1,20,17,254	1,24,03,909	1,20,17,254	1,24,03,909
5. Salt	15,81,817	14,04,360	...	...	15,81,817	14,04,360
6. Stamps...	2,02,160	2,13,342	2,02,160	2,13,342	4,04,320	4,26,684
7. Excise	9,09,612	9,07,564	9,09,611	9,07,564	18,19,223	18,15,128
9. Customs	3,19,813	3,31,988	...	...	3,19,813	3,31,988
10. Assessed taxes	18,828	19,446	18,828	19,446	37,656	38,892
11. Forest	14,58,631	16,69,817	14,58,630	16,69,818	29,17,261	33,39,635
12. Registration	...	...	11,24,011	11,72,520	11,24,011	11,72,520
13. Interest on ordinary debt	...	...	2,88,238	3,05,493	2,88,238	3,05,493
14. Interest on other obligations	29,967	42,112	...	...	29,967	42,112
18. General administration	2,93,201	3,06,232	11,50,585	12,09,190	14,43,786	15,15,422
19. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	56,01,900	56,98,370	56,01,900	56,98,370
B. Jails	...	...	15,13,084	14,86,692	15,13,084	14,86,692
20. Police	...	...	73,72,784	74,12,984	73,72,784	74,12,984
21. Ports and Pilotage	...	...	18,223	17,776	18,223	17,776
22. Education	...	...	37,38,835	37,90,145	37,38,835	37,90,145
23. Ecclesiastical	2,98,842	3,31,965	...	...	2,98,842	3,31,965
24. Medical	...	...	21,18,682	17,83,960	21,18,682	17,83,960
25. Political	12,719	43,413	79,596	1,09,912	92,315	1,53,325
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	31,326	27,711	12,06,457	13,35,599	12,37,783	13,63,310
27. Territorial and political pensions ...	3,88,716	3,85,307	...	...	3,88,716	3,85,307
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	3,204	562	...	...	3,204	562
29. Superannuation and retired allowances	27,243	21,660	23,20,930	24,23,206	23,48,173	24,44,866
30. Stationery and printing	4,99,614	5,91,517	14,34,138	15,66,011	19,33,752	21,57,528
32. Miscellaneous	26,894	33,457	4,15,740	3,68,781	4,42,634	4,02,238
33. Famine relief ... { Civil officers ...	14,880	48	...	...	14,880	48
{ P.W. officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Construction of protective railways ...	1,048	1,80,226	...	...	1,048	1,80,226
35. Do. irrigation works ...	— 20,623	36,356	...	...	— 20,623	36,356
36. Reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
38. State Railways—						
Interest on capital deposited by companies	— 6,752	...	...	...	— 6,752	...
39. Guaranteed companies	72	517	...	...	72	517
40. Subsidised companies	6,530	107	...	...	6,530	107
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure ...	2,48,354	3,17,541	10,914	...	2,59,268	3,17,541
42. Irrigation major works—						
Public Works Officers Working expenses	10,62,346	10,82,443	10,62,346	10,82,443	21,24,692	21,64,886
Interest on debt	...	...	13,72,810	13,80,363	13,72,810	13,80,363
43. Irrigation minor works—						
In charge of Public Works officers ...	...	...	32,08,625	35,23,136	32,08,625	35,23,136
Do. Civil officers	...	...	6,02,504	5,84,790	6,02,504	5,84,790
45. Civil works—						
In charge of Public Works officers ...	1,57,774	2,08,566	47,81,440	50,35,239	49,39,214	52,43,805
Do. Civil officers	...	...	14,67,327	23,85,492	14,67,327	23,85,492
47. Military works	79,903	79,081	...	...	79,903	79,081
48. State Railways	48,89,081	56,11,364	...	...	48,89,081	56,11,364
49. Irrigation works	11,81,643	8,65,011	...	...	11,81,643	8,65,011
Total { Civil	73,65,990	76,02,485	4,71,26,529	4,89,42,367	5,44,92,519	5,65,44,852
{ Non-civil	75,99,376	83,81,212	90,63,325	96,40,818	1,66,62,701	1,80,22,030
Total expenditure ...	1,49,65,366	1,59,83,697	5,61,89,854	5,85,83,185	7,11,55,220	7,45,66,882
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) { Imperial	+ 8,27,88,729	+ 8,57,39,658	...	...	+ 8,27,88,729	+ 8,57,39,658
{ Provincial	...	...	+ 20,25,109	+ 11,73,287	+ 20,25,109	+ 11,73,287
Total Surplus + or Deficit — ...	+ 8,27,88,729	+ 8,57,39,658	+ 20,25,109	+ 11,73,287	+ 8,48,13,838	+ 8,69,12,945
Grand Total ...	9,77,54,095	10,17,23,355	5,82,14,963	5,97,56,472	15,59,69,058	16,14,79,827

321. Including the service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works Departments, but excluding the figures relating to the Army, the Post Office and the Telegraph Department and the Home accounts as well as those relating to Debt and Foreign transactions, the gross revenue of the Presidency during the year under review amounted to Rs. 16,14,79,827 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 55,10,769. Similarly the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 7,11,55,220 in 1908–1909 to Rs. 7,45,66,882 in 1909–1910. The figures for the year under report are however subject to alteration until the Revenue and Finance accounts of the Government of India are finally made up by the Comptroller-General.

Surplus Revenue.

322. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 8,69,12,945 and was higher than that of 1908-1909 by Rs. 20,99,107. This is the net result of an increase of Rs. 55,10,769 in receipts and of Rs. 34,11,662 in expenditure. The improvement in revenue was mainly under Railways (Rs. 26½ lakhs), Excise (Rs. 15 lakhs) and Land Revenue (Rs. 12 lakhs). The excess expenditure was mainly under Capital outlay on State Railways, not charged to Revenue (Rs. 7 lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 4 lakhs), Forest (Rs. 4 lakhs) and Civil works (Rs. 12 lakhs).

Cash Balances.

323. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 202 lakhs held in the Reserve Treasury, the Revenue Treasuries and at credit of the Government account in the Bank of Madras and its branches, and closed with Rs. 243¾ lakhs.

(*b*) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

General.

324. The total receipts on account of Imperial revenue as exhibited in the statement given above were greater than those of 1908–1909 by Rs. 39,69,260 due chiefly to larger earnings of State Railways (Rs. 26½ lakhs) and Excise (Rs. 7½ lakhs). The Imperial expenditure also increased by over Rs. 10 lakhs due almost entirely to Railway construction expenditure (Rs. 7 lakhs). The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3–4–8 in 1909–1910 against Rs. 3–3–2 in the previous year.

Land Revenue.

325. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 6,49,15,137 and were higher than those of 1908–1909 by Rs. 12,13,904. The increase was chiefly in the districts of Bellary (Rs. 4,25,000), North Arcot (Rs. 2,74,000), and Kistna (Rs. 2,39,000). In Bellary it was due to collection of revenue suspended in previous years, in North Arcot to prompt collection and in Kistna to extension of irrigation. The realisations in Cuddapah included collections on account of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, to the extent of Rs. 1,45,000. These were shown as direct receipts on account of Major Irrigation works in the accounts of previous years. The receipts from the sale of waste lands amounted to Rs. 1,19,620 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 58,548, the increase being chiefly in the Gódávari and Madura districts. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to Rs. 1–12–11 against Rs. 1–12–4 in 1908–1909, being highest in the district of Guntúr and lowest in Vizagapatam. The charges under Land Revenue being purely Provincial are dealt with in the Provincial section.

Canal Revenue.

326. The demand on the Canals rose from Rs. 2,17,374 to Rs. 2,20,127 and the collections from Rs. 2,15,465 to Rs. 2,20,942.

Customs.

327. The revenue under this head is sub-divided into "Sea Customs" and "Land Customs". The receipts under "Sea Customs" exclusive of import duty on salt, which is credited to "Salt" amounted to Rs. 58,48,462. The decrease of Rs. 7,94,227 was the result of a decrease of Rs. 2,70,771 under Export Duty and Rs. 5,70,998 under Import Duty counterbalanced by small increases under other heads. The decrease in "Export Duty" was due to smaller exports of rice to Ceylon. The decrease of Rs. 5,70,998 in Import duty occurred chiefly in petroleum and cotton manufactures. The receipts under Land Customs amounted to Rs. 2,17,576 as against Rs. 2,09,381. The incidence of taxation per head of population was As. 2–6. The total charges under "Customs" amounted to Rs. 3,31,988.

Opium.

328. Bengal opium is supplied for consumption in this Presidency from the Government Store-house at Patna at a uniform rate of Rs. 8–8–0 per seer which is credited to "II. Opium" as "cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department". The balance of the sale-proceeds is credited to "Excise" as "Gain on sale-proceeds of Excise opium". The credit to the former head during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,58,829 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 28,799. The gain on sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 7,99,505 against Rs. 5,67,508 in 1908–1909. The shop-rentals and miscellaneous revenue credited to Excise amounted to Rs. 4,69,712. The total realizations of opium revenue by the Excise Department thus amounted to Rs. 12,69,217 and were better than those of 1908–1909 by Rs. 2,49,087. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 6 pies against 5 pies in 1908–1909. The charges amounted to Rs. 3,221 as against Rs. 5,386 in 1908–1909.

Salt.

329. At the end of 1909–10 there were 19 Government and 45 excise factories against 21 and 44 respectively in the previous year. All the Government and excise factories were worked except three where there was no manufacture on account of large stocks. The quantity of salt manufactured was 8,427,467 maunds against the average annual outturn of 10,598,019 maunds of the previous five years. The decrease was due to the unfavourable character of the season for manufacture owing to heavy rain in April and May. The quantity manufactured under the Excise system was 5,806,020 maunds and that under the monopoly system was 2,621,447 maunds. The quantity of duty-paid salt imported by sea from Bombay fell from 1,178,566 maunds in 1908–1909 to 1,146,715 maunds in 1909–1910 which was due to the fact that salt was sent directly by rail from Bombay

to the Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Malabar districts in consequence of the favourable rates quoted by the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies. The quantity of duty-bearing salt imported by sea was 3,387 maunds against 3,405 maunds imported last year and was chiefly from the United Kingdom. The total issues for home and inland consumption amounted to 11,106,759 maunds against 11,298,567 maunds in 1908–1909. The increase occurred under imports of duty-paid salt from Goa and Bombay by rail and was due to the favourable rates granted by the Railway Companies as mentioned above. The export of salt to Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and Calcutta amounted to 121,370 maunds against 231,834 maunds in 1908–1909. The total available stock of Government and Excise salt at the end of the year amounted to 6,293,201 maunds and exhibited a decrease of 2,319,718 maunds over that at its commencement. The revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,73,640 and was better than that of 1908–1909 by Rs. 53,236. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 3 annas 11 pies against 3 annas 8 pies in 1908–1909. The charges amounted to Rs. 14,01,360 and were less than those of 1908–1909 by Rs. 1,77,457 due to short expenditure on account of salt purchases and freight as the season was unfavourable for salt-manufacture.

330. The excise revenue rose from Rs. 2,44,22,313 in 1908–1909 to Rs. 2,56,66,085 in 1909–1910 due mainly to increased rentals and to larger collections under tree-tax. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 10 annas 9 pies as against 10 annas 3 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 18,11,907 against Rs. 18,13,837 in 1908–1909. **Excise (Abkári).**

331. The revenue under this head rose from Rs. 1,08,22,572 in 1908–1909 to Rs. 1,14,91,968 in the year under report. The increase was due to excessive litigation and an increase of monetary transactions and in the market value of land. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from 4 annas 6·4 pies to 4 annas 9·8 pies. The charges amounted to Rs. 4,26,684 against Rs. 4,04,320 in the previous year. **Stamps.**

332. The receipts on account of income-tax amounted to Rs. 31,16,804 against Rs. 30,29,585 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation was 1 anna 3·45 pies per head against 1 anna 3·03 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 38,892 against 37,656 in the previous year. **Assessed Taxes.**

333. The receipts from forests amounted to Rs. 41,78,380 and exhibited an increase of Rs. 2,87,461 over those of 1908–1909 due to extensive departmental operations in firewood and sandalwood. The charges also rose to Rs. 33,39,635 and were higher than those of 1908–1909 by Rs. 4,22,374 owing to extensive departmental operations, the acquisition of forest lands in the Malabar district, to increased expenditure on buildings and roads and to the augmentation of the subordinate forest establishments. The surplus revenue of the year was thus worse than that of 1908–1909 by Rs. 1,34,913. **Forests.**

334. Imperial receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 2,74,67,125 and were higher than those of 1908–1909 by Rs. 26,30,511. The increase was almost entirely in the net traffic receipts of State Railways and occurred both under the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and under the South Indian Railway. The former was principally due to increased traffic in grain and pulse, earthnuts, rice, salt, and timber and the latter to the general development of traffic and to the fact that the year 1909–1910 included the earnings of the Rámésvaram-Dhanuskodi and Coonoor-Ootacamund Railways for a full year as against only a few months in 1908–1909. **Other Imperial Receipts.**

335. The expenditure from Imperial funds under the heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 1,14,37,180 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 9,62,675, the increase being under "48. State Railways—Construction" (Rs. 7,22,283). The decrease of Rs. 3,16,632 under "49. Irrigation works" was due to smaller expenditure on the Nagavalli and Divi Pumping Projects and to the transfer of the Siddhapur Project to the class of non-productive works. **Other Imperial expenditure.**

336. The opening balance on 1st April 1909 was Rs. 1,12,08,534. Advances to the extent of Rs. 17,00,000 were made during the year. The amount repaid amounted to Rs. 1,17,436 and the net payment was thus Rs. 15,82,564, which raised the total outstanding at the end of the year to Rs. 1,27,91,098. The Madras Corporation received a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 for sewerage and drainage and the Port Trust Rs. 13,00,000 (Rs. 10,00,000 for harbour extension works and Rs. 3,00,000 **Imperial Loans.**

for improving the working facilities of the harbour). The chief items of repayments were (*a*) Rs. 48,316 by the Port Trust towards its old debt, (*b*) Rs. 26,785 by the Tanjore District Board towards the Board's Railway loan and (*c*) Rs. 21,052 by the Madras Corporation. For the repayment of the old loan of Rs. 14,30,000 taken by the Madras Corporation, a sinking fund has been constituted and the instalment due to the fund during the year, viz., Rs. 28,600 was duly paid. On the 31st March 1910, the sinking fund held Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 11,73,200.

(*c*) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial Revenues.

337. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 1,20,07,393 on 1st April 1909. The transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 11,73,287, bringing the closing balance on the 31st March 1910 to Rs. 1,31,80,680. The surplus was the net result of an aggregate revenue of Rs. 5,97,56,472 and a total expenditure of Rs. 5,85,83,185.

Land Revenue.

338. The comparison of the accounts for the two years under this head is made in the Imperial section. The charges under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,24,03,909 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 3,86,655 owing mainly to the introduction of the revised scale of establishments in Collectors' and Divisional offices with retrospective effect from the 20th September 1908, to the grant of travelling allowance to the temporary establishments engaged in resettlement work, and to larger expenditure on settlement operations and on Land Records establishments. A sum of Rs. 57,000 was also paid to Village officers by way of Royal Bonus in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown. The explanations given in connection with the variations in the receipts and charges under Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest in the Imperial section apply also to the variations under the same heads in the Provincial section. The receipts under Registration amounted to Rs. 19,37,640 and fell slightly below those of 1908–1909 by Rs. 10,247 due mainly to the reduced scale of registration fees on documents of smaller values. The charges amounted to Rs. 11,72,520 and exhibit an increase of Rs. 48,509 owing chiefly to the opening of additional Sub-Registry offices and to larger expenditure on clerical and menial establishments which were revised with effect from September 1908.

Other Provincial Receipts.

339. The Provincial receipts under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 42,38,964 and were less than those of 1908–1909 by Rs. 1,56,337. This decrease is made up of a decrease of Rs. 3,78,609 under 7 heads counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 2,22,272 under 8 other heads. The decreases are chiefly under Jails (Rs. 1,10,289), Police (Rs. 1,02,364) and Scientific and other Minor Departments (Rs. 1,13,749). The receipts from jail manufactures fell considerably owing to the absence of orders for tents from the Ordnance Department and to a reduction in the price of jail-made tents. Under Police, the receipts of 1908–1909 were swelled by large recoveries on account of the additional Police entertained at Cocanada and Tinnevelly under section 15 of Act V of 1861. Under Scientific, etc., Departments, there was a decline in the receipts from the sale of Government quinine and febrifuge owing chiefly to a reduction in the sale-price of quinine and to the supply of a smaller quantity to the United Provinces and to the Native States. The increases are mainly under Courts of Law (Rs. 75,121), Minor Works and Navigation (Rs. 40,089) and Civil Works (Rs. 43,501). The first mentioned increase is under Magisterial fines due mainly to an increase in the number of crimes for which a fine is an appropriate punishment, to the imposition of heavy fines in certain cases and to the favourable character of the season facilitating the recovery of fines imposed. Under Minor Works and Navigation the increase is due to large realisations by the Public Works Department by the sale of water to the Pápanásam Mill Company and of grass in the river conservancy sub-divisions of the Kistna Central Division and the Gódávari conservancy division. Under Civil Works the increase is chiefly under Rents of buildings, Tolls and Sale of old materials by the Public Works Department.

Other Provincial Expenditure.

340. The expenditure in the Provincial section under the heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 4,21,96,586 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 17,37,226. The excess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 22,00,401 under 15 heads and of a decrease of Rs. 4,63,175 under 7 other heads. The largest increase occurred under Civil Works in charge of Civil

Officers (Rs. 9,18,165) and was due to the grant of Rs. 3,00,000 to the Madras Corporation for sewerage and drainage and to the debit to this head, instead of to Medical as in previous years, of the contribution of Rs. 4,95,000 to local bodies for sanitary works. The next largest increase is under Minor Irrigation works in charge of Public Works Department (Rs. 3,14,511) and was caused by larger outlay on protective works in the Gódávari and Kistna rivers and on establishments employed on the investigation of the Kistna reservoirs and the Cauvery projects. The construction of new buildings, and the revision of the pay of Executive Engineers and of the establishment of the Public Works Secretariat account chiefly for the increase of Rs. 2,53,799 under Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department. The other important increases are under General Administration (Rs. 58,605), Courts of Law (Rs. 96,470), Scientific, etc., Departments (1,29,142), Superannuation and Retired allowances (Rs. 1,02,276), and Stationery and Printing (Rs. 1,31,873). The special addition of Rs. 42,000 to the contract allowance of His Excellency the Governor explains chiefly the increase under General Administration. Under Courts of Law, the charges on account of Civil and Sessions Courts were larger than in 1908–1909. The increase under Scientific, etc., Departments is due chiefly to the grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute, to enhanced expenditure on Cinchona Plantations, and to the payment of Rs. 32,000 on account of Grants to Industrial and Technical schools. The expansion of the Pension list accounts for the increase under Superannuation. Larger supply of stationery from the central store to Public Departments in order to clear outstanding indents caused the increase under Stationery and Printing. As regards decreases, that under Medical (Rs. 3,34,722) is nominal and is due to the transfer of the debit of Rs. 4,95,000 to Civil Works referred to above.

Provincial Loans.

341. The Provincial Advance and Loan account opened with a balance of Rs. 85,17,580 on 1st April 1909 and closed with one of Rs. 89,68,791. The net outgoing during the year thus amounted to Rs. 4,51,211. Advances to the extent of Rs. 11,88,218 were made during the year and the repayments amounted to Rs. 7,37,007. The ryots received advances to the extent of Rs. 7,38,218 during the year against Rs. 10,65,053 in 1908–1909. The District Municipalities obtained loans aggregating Rs. 4,40,000 and the Erode Taluk Board Rs. 10,000. No advances were made to Co-operative Credit Societies during the year under report. As regards loans granted to District Municipalities, the chief items were—

(i) Rs. 1,58,000 to the Salem Municipality for water-supply.
(ii) Rs. 1,22,000 to the Berhampur Municipality for water-supply.
(iii) Rs. 1,00,000 to the Bezwada Municipality for water-supply.
(iv) Rs. 33,000 to the Periyakulam Municipality for water-supply.

An advance of Rs. 15,000, free of interest, was also granted to the Prince of Arcot towards his marriage expenses.

The Kistna District Board repaid Rs. 64,459 during the year in part payment of the Railway loan.

Local Funds.

342. The following paragraphs deal with funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purpose of the administration (Imperial and Provincial). The funds comprised under the head "Local Funds" are (1) Local Funds Act V of 1884, (2) The Proprietary Estate Village Service Fund, (3) The Bhadráchalam Estate Village Service Fund, (4) The Irrigation Cess Fund, (5) Port and Marine Funds, (6) Cantonment Funds, (7) Cantonment Hospital Funds, (8) The University Fee Fund, (9) The Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund, (10) Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund, and (11) Vizagapatam Hospital Fund.

Local Funds, Act V of 1884.

343. These funds opened with a cash balance of Rs. 48,67,974 on 1st April 1909 and closed with one of Rs. 44,76,527 at the end of the year, the transactions of the year having resulted in a deficit of Rs. 3,91,447.

344. Exclusive of debt transactions, the receipts and charges of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,31,79,323 and Rs. 1,24,59,279, respectively, and resulted in a surplus of Rs. 7,20,044 against Rs. 3,64,876 in the previous year. The improvement of Rs. 3,55,168 was due to larger receipts under Provincial rates.

345. The total revenues of the year show a decrease of Rs. 1,56,340 as compared with the previous year. The largest decrease is under "Education" (Rs. 9,38,831) and is only nominal. The Provincial grants-in-aid to elementary

schools are now made directly from Provincial funds instead of first supplementing the Local funds by lump contributions and making payments therefrom as in previous years. This fact accounts also for a corresponding decrease of Rs. 9,35,180 on the expenditure side of the accounts. On the other hand, there are large increases under "Provincial Rates" (Rs. 2,90,783), "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 2,69,020) and Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers (Rs. 1,51,889). The realization of arrear land cesses of previous years on a large scale accounts for the increase under "Provincial Rates." The increase under "Miscellaneous" was due to the temporary contribution of Rs. 1,01,000 from Provincial funds to the Vizagapatam District Board to cover deficit and to an increased collection of rents from endowed choultries in Tanjore (Rs. 1,34,345) chiefly by the sale of *kudikanni* rights. Larger contributions from Provincial funds in aid of outlay on communications and towards the construction of hospitals caused the increase under the last item. The total charges of the year fell below those of the previous year by Rs. 5,11,508, chiefly under "Education" Rs. 9,35,180 and "Construction of railways" (Rs. 1,52,408). The provincialization of the charges on account of the supervisors of elementary schools with effect from 1st March 1909 and the change in the procedure of paying grants to elementary schools described above led to the decrease under "Education", while smaller outlay on the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam railway by the Kistna District Board caused the decrease under the other head. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increased charges under "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 1,02,941) and "Civil Works in charge of Civil officers" (Rs. 5,01,701). The increase under the first head was due to the repayment by the Vizagapatam District Board of the temporary contribution of Rs. 1,01,000 made to it from Provincial funds for wiping off deficits. Increased outlay on communications caused the increase under the other head. The receipts and charges on account of debt transactions during the year under review were Rs. 9,17,159 and Rs. 20,28,651 respectively. The excess of outgoings over the receipts is nominal as Rs. 11,16,876 were invested in Government and other securities. The funded capital of the District Boards on the 31st March 1910 was Rs. 56,82,940. Of this Rs. 50,73,000 represents investments of the railway cess balances in the districts of Kistna, Guntúr, Kurnool, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. The balance of Rs. 6,09,940 represents investments on account of endowments and other funds.

Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund.

346. The enfranchisement operations having been completed, cesses were levied in all the districts except Guntúr, Nellore, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, the Nilgiris, Salem, Malabar and South Canara during the year under review. The receipts of the fund amounted to Rs. 8,20,988 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,60,046 due to increased cess collections. The charges amounted to Rs. 6,40,349 and were Rs. 1,77,339 more than those of the previous year due to increased charges on account of village establishments. The transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,80,639 which raised the balance to the credit of the fund on 1st April 1909 to Rs. 7,55,362 at the close of the year.

Bhadráchalam Estates Village Service Fund.

347. The receipts of this fund consist entirely of the payments made by proprietors and of the deductions made from the land revenue collections (beriz) of Government villages, no cess being levied from the proprietors on account of the emoluments of the village servants. The receipts of the fund amounted to Rs. 6,779 against Rs. 3,795 in the previous year and the charges to Rs. 5,242 or Rs. 148 more than those of the previous year. The fund had a credit balance of Rs. 5,533 at the close of the year.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

348. This fund exists in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 37,614 and closed with Rs. 45,790. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 40,252 and Rs. 32,076 respectively and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 2,009 and Rs. 7,348 respectively. Reduction of establishments and smaller outlay on works caused the fall in expenditure.

Port and Marine Funds.

349. These funds consist of (*a*) Port Funds (Act XV, 1908), (*b*) Pilotage funds (out-ports), (*c*) Landing and shipping funds and (*d*) Madras Coast Lights fund. The Port funds are again sub-divided into (i) Madras and (ii) Minor Ports funds. The Madras Port fund opened with a balance of Rs. 15,005 on 1st April 1909 and closed with Rs. 3,145 at the end of the year. The income of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,27,964 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,39,824.

Government securities of the value of Rs. 10,000 were purchased during the year under report which brought the total investments to the credit of the fund at the close of the year to Rs. 10,200. The Minor Ports fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,58,933. As Government paper to the face value of Rs. 3,10,000 was purchased during the year and a loan of Rs. 98,000 was advanced to the Tuticorin Landing and Shipping fund, the balance was reduced to Rs. 1,096. The receipts and charges of the fund were Rs. 4,83,733 and Rs. 6,41,570 respectively. The total security balance at credit of the fund amounts to Rs. 14,20,000. The income and expenditure of the Out-ports Pilotage funds during the year under review amounted to Rs. 15,716 and Rs. 13,059 and thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 2,657. The credit balance of Rs. 2,543 at the beginning of the year was thus raised to Rs. 5,200 at its close. Government securities of the face value of Rs. 4,000 having been purchased during the year on account of the Pámban and Kilakarai Pilotage fund, the total invested balance on account of all Pilotage funds was raised from Rs. 1,54,000 to Rs. 1,58,000 on the 31st March 1910. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping funds amounted to Rs. 3,84,556 and Rs. 6,08,992 respectively. The large expenditure was chiefly caused by the purchase of Government paper on account of several funds. The balance of Rs. 2,45,736 at the commencement of the year was thus reduced to Rs. 21,300 at its close. The total invested balance to the credit of the funds at the close of the year was Rs. 5,63,700. The Madras Coast Lights fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,01,235 and closed with one of Rs. 5,381. Government promissory notes to the face value of Rs. 1,00,000 were purchased during the year under report. The total invested balance of the funds was thus raised from Rs. 1,85,000 to Rs. 2,85,000.

Cantonment Funds.

350. The receipts and charges of these funds amounted to Rs. 4,25,727 and Rs. 3,89,404 respectively and thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 36,323. The credit balance of Rs. 93,928 at the beginning of the year was thus raised to Rs. 1,30,251 at its close.

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

351. The receipts and charges of the Wellington and Secunderabad Cantonment Hospital funds amounted to Rs. 8,143 and Rs. 9,480 respectively. Owing to a fall in the receipts with no corresponding decrease in the charges, the balance of Rs. 223 to the credit of the fund on 1st April 1909 was converted into a minus balance of Rs. 1,114.

University Fee Fund.

352. The cash transactions of this fund resulted in a deficit of Rs. 682. As no fresh investments were made during the year, the invested balance of Rs. 6,30,000 at the beginning of the year remained unaltered at its close.

Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund.

353. The balance to the credit of the fund was reduced from Rs. 791 to Rs. 226, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 565.

Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund.

354. The receipts and charges of the fund amounted to Rs. 30,732 and Rs. 31,902, respectively, during the year under review. The balance to the credit of the fund was thus reduced to Rs. 6,215. The invested balance continues to stand at Rs. 1,00,000.

Vizagapatam Hospital Fund.

355. This fund opened with a balance of Rs. 738 on 1st April 1909. The receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 13,833 and Rs. 13,480 respectively, thus resulting in a surplus of Rs. 353. The balance at the close of the year was thus raised to Rs. 1,091.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

Mufassal Municipalities.

356. The receipts and charges of District Municipalities amounted to Rupees 50,00,698 and Rs. 51,63,521 respectively. The balance to their credit was consequently reduced from Rs. 11,56,153 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 9,93,330 at its close. The receipts of the Madras Corporation were Rs. 35,39,044, which was Rs. 6,92,357 in excess of the expenditure. The balance to the credit of the Corporation was raised in consequence from Rs. 18,14,400 to Rs. 25,06,757.

Madras City.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

357. *Vide* pages 205 to 215 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. (1909.)

[*The forty-sixth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1909 ; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Vital Statistics ; G.O., No. 814 L., dated 29th June 1910, and G.O., No. 867, Public, dated 19th September 1910.*]

Registration.

358. The agency for the registration of vital statistics and the procedure in the tabulation of the results were unchanged. The compulsory registration of births and deaths was in force in 3,558 towns and villages as in the previous year. The population for which statistics were furnished in the year under report was 36,691,654, leaving 4 per cent. unaccounted for.

Births.

The number of births registered during the year was 1,215,717 an increase of 23,581 over the figure of the previous year, which was the highest till then on record. The rate was 33·1 per mille as against 32·4 of the preceding year. There was a noteworthy increase in Malabar and South Canara, which is attributed to the improved state of the public health and to more accurate registration. The largest decrease occurred in the Nilgiris, where the rate was 29·8 against 33·6 per mille. The highest birth-rate was returned by Malabar (39·2) and the lowest by Vizagapatam (26). In 18 districts the rate exceeded 30 per mille. The average birth-rate for municipal towns was 37·4 against 37·7 of the previous year, and 37·1 the quinquennial average. The highest rates were registered in Kodaikánal (53·9), Dindigul (51·6) and Vániyambádi (50·4). The lowest (24·8) was returned by Coimbatore, which showed a decrease of 17·9.

Deaths.

The population of Coimbatore town was dispersed in consequence of the outbreak of plague. The number of deaths registered fell from 960,919 to 801,566, the rate of mortality being 21·8 per mille against 26·2 in the preceding year. The decrease was most marked in Malabar, Ganjám, Kurnool, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Guntúr and South Canara ; and occurred mainly under cholera, fevers and dysentery. There was a slight increase in the Nilgiris, Salem and Trichinopoly. Excluding Madras which reported a rate of 38·3 against 44·1 last year, the highest rate was returned by the Nilgiris (29·1), Tanjore (25 3) and Trichinopoly (24·3), and the lowest by Madura (17·2). The death-rate in municipalities averaged 31·8 as against 38·2 last year, and 35·8 the quinquennial average. The decrease was chiefly under cholera, fevers and dysentery. The highest rates were returned by Coimbatore (41·5) and Palni (41·4). The total infantile mortality for the municipal areas averaged 229·3 per mille against 234·7 in 1908. Infantile mortality was heaviest in Ellore (293·5).

Effect of Prices.

359. The total average rainfall for the year was greater than that of the previous year and the average of the last thirty years, but was not evenly distributed. The prices of the principal food-grains showed a very slight fall. The price of rice was 8 seers a rupee, ragi 13·4, cholam 13·5 and cumbu 12·9.

Chief Diseases.

Cholera.

360. The total number of deaths from cholera was 39,424 or 1·1 per mille, against 141,970 or 3·9 per mille in the preceding year. Trichinopoly and Salem suffered most with death-rates of 2·6 and 2·5, respectively. The mortality was also heavy in Coimbatore, Madura and Tanjore. Small-pox prevailed in all districts

and was virulent in Vizagapatam, where the death-rate was 2 per mille. Of the deaths registered, 56·2 per cent. were of children under 10 years of age, and of these more than half were under one year. The total number of victims of this disease was 18,862 against 22,204 in 1908. Plague accounted for 3,844 deaths an increase of nearly 500. The total death-rate from this source was, however, only 0·1 per mille. The highest rate was returned by the Nilgiris (2·0) and the epidemic prevailed throughout the year in Coimbatore. Fevers caused 268,408 deaths as against 295,834 in 1908, representing ratios of 7·3 and 8 per mille respectively. The disease was largely prevalent in Vizagapatam, Ganjám, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Gódávari, Madras and Guntúr, where the rate of mortality ranged from 15·1 to 11. Compared with the five year average there was an increase in the death-rate in six districts. Dysentery and diarrhœa accounted for 48,176 deaths against 60,874 in 1908. The rates were 1·3 and 1·7 in the respective years. The highest rate namely 5·2 was recorded in Madras and in the Nilgiris. The deaths under the head "Respiratory diseases" showed a slight increase and the rate of mortality was high in the Nilgiris (3·1) and in Madras (2·2) as in previous years.

Small-pox.

Plague.

Fevers.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

Respiratory diseases.

361. The casualties under the head of Injuries amounted to 11,650 against 11,192, a slight increase on the figure for 1908. As usual the proportion of female suicides was higher than that of male suicides by 24·7 per cent.

Injuries.

362. The statistics given above do not include Europeans and Eurasians. There were 99 Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 against 103 in the previous year. They registered 90 births and 26 deaths, against 89 and 31 respectively, in 1908–1909. The total number of baptisms was 1,896 as against 1,763, while the number of burials declined from 1,241 to 890. The chief causes of death in the cases reported were fever, diarrhœa and dysentery and diseases of the heart. Of the deaths reported 287 or 32·2 per cent. were those of children of five years of age and under. The fees collected and the charges incurred amounted to Rs. 244 and Rs. 1,514 respectively, as compared with Rs. 150 and Rs. 1,548 in the brevious year.

Europeans and Eurasians. (1909-1910.)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. (1909.)

[*G.O., No. 351, Public, dated 9th May 1910, Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Emigration.*]

363. Recruiting operations for Natal were more active during 1909 than during 1908, the number of shipments to the colony being seven as against five, and the number of emigrants 2,520 as against 2,190. Emigration operations for Fiji were resumed in December 1908 and in January 1909 one shipment of 215 emigrants was made. In October 1909, 701 emigrants were recruited but not shipped before the close of the year. The due proportion of women was maintained in the case of emigrants for Fiji and Natal. There was no emigration to Mauritius, the Seychelles or the French colonies during the year under report. Of the Natal emigrants, 89 were detained for more than three months, in most cases for treatment for ankylostomiasis, under instructions from the Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal. No emigrants were detained at the Fiji depot for more than three months. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-one emigrants returned from Natal in eight shipments, with savings amounting to Rs. 2,30,265; 554 emigrants returned from Mauritius in two shipments without savings, and fifty-four emigrants returned from Fiji *viâ* Calcutta. The management of the depots during the year was good and the emigrants were well treated and as a rule contented.

Regulated Emigration.

364. The number of passengers to the Straits Settlements decreased from 58,778 to 48,719; of whom over 40,000 came from Negapatam and Nagore, over 5,000 from Madras, and over 2,000 from Karaikkal. The decrease is chiefly from Tanjore and Madras and is attributed to increased demand for labour in those places. Of those proceeding to Burma and Ceylon, it is impossible to distinguish genuine emigrants from ordinary passengers. The increase in the number of passengers to Burma from the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari is due to reduction of steamer fares. The decrease in the number of passengers to Ceylon is chiefly from the districts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly, and is ascribed to the closure of the port of Kayts in Ceylon to passenger traffic, and to the prospects of a good season in those districts at the beginning of the year.

Non-regulated Emigration.

Immigration.

365. The number of passengers, excluding indentured immigrants, that arrived at the several ports of the Madras Presidency increased from 295,029 to 300,712. The increase in the number of passengers from Burma is due to the reduction in steamer fares. The decrease in the number of passengers from Ceylon occurred mainly in the Tinnevelly district.

Finance.

366. The charges on account of emigration, exclusive of a moiety of the salaries of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Karaikkal and of his establishments, amounted to Rs. 15,185 against Rs. 15,198 in the previous year. The receipts from fees levied on emigrants amounted to Rs. 6,891, against Rs. 6,432 in the year preceding.

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1909.)

[*Annual Returns of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1909; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health Hospitals.*]

Medical Institutions.

367. During the year 16 medical institutions were opened and 8 closed, thus bringing the number of civil hospitals and dispensaries open on the 31st December 1909 up to 630. Sixty-three hospitals and dispensaries were maintained from Provincial funds, 464 were Local fund or Municipal institutions, 47 were maintained by railways and the remaining 56 were private institutions, of which 23 received aid from Government or Local funds. The number of institutions maintained by Provincial funds for the Police was 42. There were 400 beds in the Presidency town and 161 in the mufassal reserved for females. Accommodation was provided for 3,672 males and 2,667 females.

Relief.

368. Excluding the Police, railway and unaided private institutions, 5,545,418 patients were attended to, of whom 75,795 were in-patients. Among out-patients there were 3,871,709 males and 2,006,479 females; to these may be added 32,286 women in labour attended by midwives in public service. In the aggregate of those treated the proportion was 527 females to 1,000 males, while in the last Census the distribution of sex was 1,028 females to 1,000 males. Of 68,678 Europeans and Eurasians treated, the City institutions registered 26,746. Hindus and "other classes" accounted for 55·15 and 21·51 per cent. respectively in the City, as contrasted with 74·08 and 12·06 per cent. in the mufassal. The ratio of in- to out-patients was 1 to 11 in the City and 1 to 98 in the mufassal. The number daily under relief averaged 1,121 in- and 1,874 out-patients in the City together with 2,240 and 32,821, respectively, in the mufassal. In every 10,000 patients treated there were—for injuries 620; for labour 71; for poisons and poisoned wounds 19. The others treated for diseases included 2,037 for ulcers and skin diseases; 1,619 for disorders of the digestive system; 780 for eye diseases; 682 for malarial affections; and 541 for worms. The number of cholera cases treated was about 30 per cent. of the previous year's record. Small-pox was epidemic in Coimbatore district almost throughout the year, and at Mangalore, with some severity, in August. The death-rate was 5·82 per cent. in Madras, and 5·49 on the whole; but it is practically lower, as 822 cases, admitted moribund, should be excluded. The number of operations performed during the year was 211,216 against 194,659 in 1908. The number of cases of malarial fevers treated rose from 338,977 to 375,557. The cases of cholera showed a great decline from 13,099 to 3,865. Dysentery and diarrhœa cases numbered about 150,000, a reduction on last year's figures. "Diseases of the eye" which contributed the highest increase in the previous year, fell considerably in numbers. The number of cases of goitre rose from 163 to 458, and the cases of poisoning, other than those of opium poisoning, from 7,699 to 10,336. Most of the other diseases show a greater or smaller increase on the figures of the previous year.

Finance.

369. The total receipts of the institutions maintained by the State for the public, by Local funds and privately with aid from the State were Rs. 21,83,182 as against Rs. 19,79,161 in 1908, and the total of expenditure increased again from Rs. 19,78,956 to Rs. 21,68,647. Government contributed as salaries Rs. 2,80,979, and otherwise Rs. 4,78,285. The contributions from Local Boards were Rs. 9,02,494 and from Municipal funds Rs. 3,64,532. The amount of subscriptions was

Rs. 57,735, a considerable increase on the previous figure of Rs. 38,902; it represents more than 2·6 of the total receipts. Of the total expenditure Rs. 10,27,607 represents establishment charges, Rs. 2,91,058 the cost of medicines, Rs. 2,54,661 the cost of diet and Rs. 3,34,780 the amount spent on buildings and repairs.

370. There were 364 midwives employed by Local bodies in the mufassal. The average number of women attended during the year by each midwife was 85·7 for the Presidency, and ranged from 132·3 in Vizagapatam to 57·3 in South Arcot. The lending libraries established in the previous year began with 516 books and added 746 by purchase at a cost of Rs. 5,820. The total expenditure amounted to nearly 50 per cent. of the income of these libraries and the closing balance was Rs. 5,673. Miscellaneous.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. (1909.)

[*G.O., No. 342, Public, dated 7th May 1910; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Lunatic Asylums.*]

371. Accommodation was provided for 956 patients at the three asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut. There was accommodation for 156 European patients at the first named institution. There remained at the beginning of the year 145 criminal and 509 civil lunatics, and admissions included 44 criminal and 183 civil patients, the total being 2 more than in the previous year. Of this total, 221 were females. The sex variations among the classes were very marked, the proportion of females being advanced among Europeans and Eurasians by 23 per cent. and among Muhammadans by 16·5 per cent.; while among Native Christians it was reduced by 7·5 per cent. As in previous years, Madras City and the Malabar district supplied the largest number of entrants (55·5 per cent.). Agriculture and general labour had been the occupation of 28·7 per cent. of those in employment prior to admission. There were admitted, for the first time since 1898, two cases of general paralysis of the insane. The cause of insanity was more frequently traced than heretofore, only 37 per cent. being returned as "unknown" and the percentage of the cases caused by intoxicants and epilepsy has greatly increased. Two admissions found to be suffering from leprosy were lodged in the Leper Hospital, Madras. The results of treatment were satisfactory and the mortality reverted to the ordinary rate after exceptionally high figures in the last three years. The population of the asylums is steadily increasing. The total daily average strength was 677·14 as against 636·93 in the year preceding, and 631·88 in 1907. The relative increase among females has been double that of the other sex. The daily average sick has increased concomitantly from 60·83 to 67·86, the statistics of Madras alone accounting for the whole difference. The accommodation has hitherto proved sufficient, but 39 acres of land are to be acquired for the extension of the asylum at Madras. The amount recovered from paying patients was Rs. 15,793 as against Rs. 12,748 in the previous year. This represents 9·25 per cent. of the total income of the institutions, and the value of asylum manufactures and products accounted for another 4·08 per cent. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,65,389; deducting the amount remitted to the treasury, the balance shows an expenditure for the year on each inmate of Rs. 164-8-9 as against Rs. 174-1-11 in 1908.

SANITATION. (1909.)

[*The fourteenth annual report of the Sanitary Board, the forty-sixth annual report the of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, and the twentieth annual report of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras (1909.); G.O., No. 814-L., dated 29th June 1910.*]

372. The works for the supply of water to the towns of Berhampur, Bezwada, Salem and Periyakulam, the extension of water-works at Gudiyáttam and certain improvements to those at Trichinopoly and Madura were under construction by the Public Works Department during the year. The experimental artesian boring at Tanjore was abandoned, as the quality of the water was condemned by the Director of the King Institute. The Sanitary Engineer prepared and submitted to the Sanitary Board or other authorities, plans and estimates for 18 works during the year. Most of these were for water-supply or for improvements to water-supply. Water-supply.

Drainage.

373. The two new pumping stations in Madras intended to abate the nuisance caused by Kelly's drain could not be set up within the year. The Ootacamund drainage scheme was under construction by the Public Works Department. A drainage scheme for Tondiarpet, a suburb of Madras, on which the future drainage works for the city are to be based, was sanctioned by Government in April.

Miscellaneous.

374. Sanitary Assistants to the District Medical and Sanitary Officers continued to be employed in seven districts and have done much useful work. A special grant of Rs. 4,97,060 from Provincial funds was distributed in 1909–1910 among District Boards and Municipal Councils for expenditure on Sanitary works such as the opening up of congested areas, town extensions, forming conservancy lanes and the improvement of water-supply which the local bodies were unable to carry out from their own funds. The water from Municipalities with a piped water-supply was periodically analysed at the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy. A Commissioned Medical Officer was appointed Assistant Director of the Institute and the post of Deputy Superintendent was abolished. Government have lately prescribed a short course in Hygiene and Minor Sanitary Engineering for Sanitary Inspectors, who are required to attend the course once in five years, in order that they may keep up to date in their knowledge of the principles of Sanitation. The Sanitary Board examined 143 schemes in the year, whose estimated cost in the aggregate was Rs. 26,18,626. Of these 35 were for Municipalities and 108 for Local Boards. Seventy-nine works had to be deferred, 31 for execution as famine relief works and the remainder mostly for lack of funds.

VACCINATION.

[*Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1909–1910; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Vaccination.*]

Vaccination.

375. The Vaccination staff consisted of 81 Deputy Inspectors and 848 Vaccinators, as against 80 and 835, respectively, of the previous year. During the year under review the Bhadráchalam range was constituted and a Deputy Inspector appointed to it. The total number of vaccinations performed was 1,652,028 against 1,649,405 of the previous year. Primary and secondary vaccinations decreased again from 1,478,771 to 1,447,328, and re-vaccinations again increased from 170,634 to 204,700. A decrease of 10,604 cases in Local Fund areas has been more than counterbalanced by an increase of 17,090 cases in Municipalities. Decrease was largest in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Gódávari, Anantapur, South Arcot and Coimbatore. The explanation in the case of the first named district, where the decrease is exceptionally large, is that a very large number of cases were vaccinated in the previous year owing to the prevalence of small-pox. The total number of successful operations fell from 1,498,254 to 1,430,483, the decrease coming mainly under the head of Local Fund Vaccinators. The ratio per cent. of successful cases also fell from 95·5 to 92·0 under primary and secondary vaccinations, and that under re-vaccinations from 81·4 to 77·6. The number of children under one year who were successfully vaccinated declined from 626,668 to 609,176. The decrease was most marked in North Arcot, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Ganjám and Salem. The percentage of cases verified by Deputy Inspectors rose to 70·7 and 43·9 under primary and secondary operations and re-vaccinations, respectively. Five Deputy Inspectors failed to verify 50 per cent. of operations. The percentage of success with lanoline lymph fell again in Local Fund areas from 95·3 to 91·7 and in Municipalities from 96·6 to 95·4. The results of operations performed with glycerinated lymph in the Corporation of Madras gave a percentage of success of 98·7. The average cost of each case rose from As. 3–4 to As. 3–6.

376. The "trial scheme," under which compulsory registration of births is generally combined with compulsory vaccination, continued in force in selected areas, but was not further extended in the year under review.

Supply of lymph.

377. The lymph required continued to be supplied from the King Institute at Guindy, where a reserve of prepared vaccine for emergencies was, for the first time, maintained.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

378. *Vide* pages 222 to 239 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

EDUCATION. (1909–1910.)

[*Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency.*]

General Statistics. Institutions and Scholars.

379. Both public and private institutions have advanced during the year, the former having risen in number and strength from 24,280 and 981,223 to 24,967 and 1,051,966 or by 2·8 per cent. and 7·2 per cent. respectively; the latter from 4,986 and 118,392 to 5,329 and 127,082, or by 6·9 per cent. and 7·3 per cent. respectively. There was an increase in schools in twenty districts and in scholars in all districts. The three districts in which the number of schools decreased were Ganjám, Anantapur and Madras. All classes of schools both under public and under private management contributed to the increase in schools as well as in scholars. The proportion of scholars to the population of school age showed a further increase both under males and females, the percentage having risen from 32·4 to 34·7 in the one case, and from 6·3 to 6·8 in the other. The percentage of the total number of scholars, both male and female, to the total population of school-going age also increased from 19·2 to 20·6. This increase was shared by all districts, the percentages ranging from 87·5 in Madras City to 19·3 in Vizagapatam in the case of males; and from 32·4 in Madras City to 3·3 in Salem in the case of females. All the main classes of the population except Europeans had an accession to their number. There was a decline, though slight, in the number of European boys and girls. The number of boys and girls studying English was larger than in the previous year in both public and private institutions. The direct method of teaching English is being gradually introduced, especially in the northern districts. Among the classical languages, Arabic held its own, while Sanskrit lost its position in public institutions in the case of male scholars, of whom 10,955 brought up the subject against 13,276 in the preceding year. The numbers of male and female scholars unprotected from small-pox were smaller, the former having fallen from 6,406 to 5,024 and the latter from 1,346 to 1,314. Education was extended in both municipal and non-municipal areas, as is evident from the increase in the number of institutions and scholars in both.

Finance. Receipts and Charges.

380. The total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 1,19,39,280, the largest figure on record. The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 83,95,193 to Rs. 85,39,660, and the indirect from Rs 29,88,430 to Rs. 30,42,142. There was a decrease in expenditure under the head "other sources" of about 5 per cent., in consequence of the transfer of Industrial Schools to the control of the Director of Industries. Compared with the previous year there was increased expenditure from provincial funds, municipal funds and fees. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and schools, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, provincial receipts aggregated Rs. 2,18,422 against Rs. 2,40,958 in the previous year, the decrease being wholly under professional colleges. The charges, however, rose from Rs. 41,86,230 to Rs. 42,98,522, the increase being mainly under the head of inspection. The net provincial

expenditure was Rs. 40,80,100, of which Rs. 1,90,554 was the net cost of the Medical College and schools including scholarships, and Rs. 2,81,359 the outlay on educational buildings.

Distribution of expenditure.

381. There was increased expenditure on all classes of institutions except board and unaided institutions. The direct expenditure on Government institutions rose from Rs. 12,28,017 to Rs. 12,80,612, the increase being shared by all classes of institutions except professional colleges. On board institutions practically the same amount was spent as in the previous year. The expenditure on aided institutions rose from Rs. 47,40,267 to Rs. 49,24,420, fee receipts alone more than covering the increase. Under unaided institutions there was a fall from Rs. 7,46,516 to Rupees 6,49,697 owing to some of the unaided institutions having gone to the aided list during the year. In aided and unaided institutions together there was an increase of Rs. 87,000. Taking schools for general education only, there was an increase of nearly ten lakhs in the expenditure from provincial funds and a decrease of over eight lakhs in the expenditure from local and municipal funds, in consequence of the subsidies which were paid formerly to local and municipal boards, to enable them to pay grants to elementary schools, having been paid to the schools direct from provincial funds. Of the total expenditure from public funds of nearly 29 lakhs on secondary and elementary schools about 85 per cent. appertained to the latter. The average cost of education per head of population was As. 5, of which public funds provided As. 2–3. The total fee income rose from Rs. 28,00,259 to Rupees 29,35,320, and the average fee per head rose from Rs. 2·68 to Rs. 2·72. Of the total direct expenditure, 33 per cent. was covered by fees, and this amount would have been greater but for the fact that in some institutions fees are levied at a rate below the standard. There was a slight decrease in the total expenditure on scholarships, though provincial funds contributed more. Including the special grant of half a lakh to the Indian Institute of Science, the total amount of grants-in-aid paid from public funds to institutions under private management rose from Rs. 16,55,322 to Rs. 17,52,163. The grants paid from provincial funds to institutions under private management and the contributions to local and municipal funds aggregated Rs. 18,52,079. Of this amount, Rs. 16,06,400, including the special grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Indian Institute of Science, were paid to institutions under private management against Rs. 6,24,858 in the previous year. There was a large increase in the amount paid as building grants. The contributions to local boards were Rs. 2,12,001 and those to municipal boards Rs. 33,178 including Rs. 22,998 paid as the net cost of the maintenance of certain schools. Grants to the amounts of Rs. 28,387 and Rs. 1,17,376 were paid from local and municipal funds respectively in aid of schools under private management, and almost the whole of these grants were paid to elementary schools. The statistics containing the distribution of the provincial grants by districts show that the institutions in Madras City had, as usual, the largest share, namely, 12·97 per cent., Malabar following with 8·79 per cent., while Anantapur occupied the last place with 1·49 per cent.

Collegiate Education. University.

382. During the year Government sanctioned new regulations for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching. Alterations and additions in regard to the regulations dealing with the grouping and with the subjects of the courses for the Intermediate examination received the sanction of Government. The regulations for the Titles in Oriental learning were also sanctioned. Regulations providing for the establishment of University lectureships in the Honours courses and for the institution of Research Studentships were approved by Government. The introduction of the scheme for the award of Secondary School Leaving Certificates necessitated certain additions and alterations in the regulations. Seven colleges were affiliated during the year in certain additional groups and applications for affiliation were received from a few colleges. The vacation lectures to teachers were continued and courses were given at the same centres in History, Geography, Physics and Chemistry. Books to the value of Rs. 31,320 were acquired for the University library, which now contains 4,879 works.

University Examinations.

383. The Matriculation examination under the new regulations was held for the first time in December and the results were not satisfactory. For the First Examination in Arts 2,610 candidates were examined, of whom 850 passed, a percentage of 32·6 against 39·8 in the previous year. Thirteen of the successful candidates were females. For the English language division of the B.A. degree

examination, 1,465 candidates appeared and 755 passed, a percentage of 51·5 against 37·8 in the year preceding. Nine of the successful candidates were females. For the Second language division 972 candidates were examined and 819 were declared successful. For the Science division 1,189 candidates appeared and 54·6 per cent. were successful. The lowest percentage of success was in Mathematics and the highest in Zoology. History was by far the most popular optional subject. Of 62 candidates for the various branches of the M.A. degree examination 20 passed. The receipts of the University for the year amounted to Rupees 2,82,093 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,73,514, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,579 to the credit of the University on the transactions of the year. Finance.

384. The C.S.M. College at Madras was reduced to the grade of a high school, and the A.B.M. College, Ongole, was not in existence at the close of the year. The number of Arts colleges was thus 31, of which 10 were of the first grade. Four colleges were managed by Government and three by municipal boards. Twenty-one were aided and three unaided institutions. Of the last two classes, 13 were managed by missions and the rest by private bodies. The total number of students declined from 4,265 to 3,948. There were 42 post-graduate students. About one quarter of the total number of students in the Arts colleges lived in the 20 hostels attached to these institutions. The Government of India State Technical Scholarship was awarded after the close of the year for a course of study in Metallurgy in England. All the six post-graduate scholarships were awarded, but there were no eligible applicants for 9 of the 24 collegiate scholarships. The total expenditure on Arts colleges during the year was Rs. 8,11,5[illegible], of which Rs. 3,00,171 or 37 per cent. were met from fees, while the net contribution from public funds was Rs. 2,67,640 or 33 per cent. The cost of educating each student was Rs. 201, as against Rs. 172 in the previous year. In addition to the regular maintenance charges a sum of Rs. 2,75,249 was spent on scholarships and buildings, of which Rupees 70,922, or 26 per cent., were met from public funds.

Arts Colleges.

Scholarships.

Finance.

385. At the Madras Law College there was a slight increase in the attendance, from 323 to 327. Of these students 275 were reading in the F.L. and B.L. classes and 52 were preparing for the Pleadership examination.

Professional Colleges.

Law College, Madras.

386. In the Medical College there were 240 students studying for a University degree, against 220 in the preceding year. Of these 15 were women. In the Apothecary department there were 30 students preparing for departmental certificates. Fifteen Hospital Assistants underwent a course of post-collegiate training during the year and 52 Sanitary Inspector students were prepared for the Government Technical examination in Sanitary Science. The new laboratories for Physiology and Hygiene have not yet been completed. The total charges for the maintenance of the college amounted to Rs. 86,180, of which Rs. 31,474 or 37 per cent. were met from fees. The net cost of training each student was Rs. 198 as against Rs. 243 in the previous year.

Medical College, Madras.

387. At the College of Engineering there were 36 students, as last year, preparing for the University degree. But the strength of the upper and lower subordinate classes rose from 104 to 156. There were 19 military students. The results of the examinations conducted by the college staff were satisfactory, and those of the University examination were fair. The cost of the maintenance of the college was Rs. 96,875, the receipts amounting to Rs. 16,631. The net cost of instructing each student was thus Rs. 382.

College of Engineering.

388. There were 69 graduates under training in the two training colleges at Saidapet and Rajahmundry against 76 in the previous year. The results of the L.T. degree examination were good. The reorganisation of these two colleges is under the consideration of Government. The total charges were Rs. 31,850, against Rs. 29,967 in the previous year.

Training Colleges.

Secondary Education.

389. The number of candidates who appeared for the Upper Secondary examination held for the last time in December last was 812, of whom 111 or 14 per cent. were successful. Eighteen candidates completed the test during the year bringing the total number of passed candidates to 158. For the Matriculation examination held in December last 7,239 out of 7,362 registered male candidates presented themselves, of whom 1,347 passed. Only 874 candidates actually passed the examination at the outset, but 473 more were subsequently declared to have

Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.

passed by the Senate. The proportion of the number passed to that examined was only 18·6 per cent., the largest number of failures being in English, notwithstanding the steps taken in improving the methods of teaching English in secondary schools. The majority of the examinees were as usual Brahmans, and they were followed in order by non-Brahman Hindus, Native Christians and Muhammadans, while the same order was maintained by the successful candidates except in the case of Native Christians, who obtained the largest percentage, viz., 20·0, the percentage secured by the other three classes of the community being respectively 19·7, 15·4 and 12·9.

Public Secondary Schools for Boys.

390. Public secondary schools for boys sustained a further loss, though slight, in their number, but this loss was more than compensated for by an appreciable increase in their strength. The strength rose from 95,765 to 101,082, while the number fell from 375 to 362: this was due to the conversion of four of the incomplete secondary schools under public management and of a few others under private management into elementary schools of the higher grade. Of the pupils, 64,094 were reading in the forms and 36,988 in the classes below them, the increase in strength noticed above being shared by all the forms except the first and the third and by all the classes. Of the 92 schools under public management, five were under departmental management, and 22 and 65 under the management of municipal and local boards, respectively, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 6, 22 and 68. Of the schools under private management 200 were aided and 69 unaided, of which 106 and 11, respectively, were under Mission management. As regards the distribution of secondary schools according to districts, Tanjore again stood first with 38 schools, and Tinnevelly and Malabar ranked next as last year, with 37 schools each, while Madras and Kistna made the nearest approach with 24 schools each. In regard to the proportion of boys under instruction to the male population of school age, Madras, as usual, headed the list, while the lowest place continued to be occupied by Cuddapah, the percentages in the two cases being 30·84 and ·91, respectively. The Government Scholarship notification was revised during the year with a view to separate the scholarships held in secondary schools from those held in elementary schools. Provision has been made under the revised rules for the continuity of the scholarships for the six years of the secondary course. Out of 144 scholarships allotted for award in secondary schools for boys, 143 were awarded, 6 to Uriyas, 25 to backward classes, 16 to Muhammadans, and the rest to general classes, the scholarships being tenable this year for three terms from January 1910. The total expenditure on scholarships in secondary schools for boys was Rs. 25,871 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 21,380. The total expenditure on non-European secondary schools for boys was Rs. 22,14,711, and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 22–14. Government schools cost Rs. 56,412; board, aided and unaided schools, Rs. 3,78,658, Rs. 14,52,979 and Rs. 3,24,862, respectively. The total expenditure from public funds was Rs. 2,17,247, and the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 15,66,909. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 16–3. The average fee in Government, board and aided schools was Rs. 22–9, Rs. 16–6 and Rs. 16–8, respectively. The total fees covered 71 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Scholarships in Secondary Schools.

Expenditure.

General.

391. The number of teachers of all classes and grades rose from 4,097 to 4,242, of whom all but 278, or 93 per cent., held some form of certificate. The supply of trained teachers was insufficient to meet the unusually large demand. Steps are being taken to increase the supply of qualified teachers. The introduction with effect from 1st January 1910 of the new scheme for the award of secondary school leaving certificates marks a new era in the history of secondary education in this presidency. The scheme has been so organized as to embrace a wider range of studies than the Matriculation examination of the local university and to guarantee not merely that a pupil has passed a certain test but also that he has gone through a definite course of study in a recognised secondary school and that during the period he has spent at such a school he has conducted himself in a satisfactory manner.

Elementary Education.

Public elementary schools and managing agencies.

392. Public elementary schools for boys rose further in number from 22,548 to 23,260 and in strength from 790,637 to 854,137 including 100,825 girls, and of these 162 schools with 18,981 pupils, as against 146 and 15,269, respectively, in the previous year, contained standards above the fourth, and 4,161 schools with 267,344 pupils, as against 4,342 and 260,419, respectively, contained the fourth and lower standards. The percentage of strength to total male population of

school-age again rose from 28·0 to 30·3. One hundred and fifty-four schools with higher standards, 4,008 schools with the first five standards and 14,988 schools with the first four standards had been recognised, and the rest, chiefly schools of the last type, were awaiting recognition. Both aided and unaided schools under private management had an accession both to their number and strength. Out of the 24 scholarships allotted to higher elementary schools for boys, ten were awarded from the beginning of January last to general classes, one to a Muhammadan and five to other backward classes. No award has yet been made of the scholarships allotted to the elementary schools, of which 220 are intended for distribution to Mappillas and 75 for Savaras, Khonds and Koyas. The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 5,799. The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys was Rs. 34,13,064, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 21,29,131, fees Rs. 6,61,237, and other sources Rs. 6,22,696. Government schools cost Rs. 91,234, and board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 12,02,980, Rs. 18,93,332, and Rs. 2,24,990, respectively. Public funds met 63 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 19 per cent. and other sources 18 per cent. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4–2. Each pupil in a Government school (mostly in the Agency tracts) cost Rs. 11–9, in a board school Rs. 5–13, and in an aided school Rs. 3–13. The figure for mission schools (including all elementary schools under mission management) is Rs. 6–9. Fees met 5 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 11 per cent. in board schools and 21 per cent. in aided schools. Dealing with boys alone, the total number under instruction on the 31st March last in public elementary schools for both boys and girls was 757,471, which represents 26·8 per cent. of the total male population of school-going age, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 703,793 and 24·9 per cent. As regards the proportion of male pupils under instruction, all the districts had a larger percentage of such pupils than in the previous year, Tinnevelly standing first as usual with 39·5 per cent. and Vizagapatam continuing to occupy the last place with 16·7 per cent.

Scholarships.

Financial.

393. The further rise in the number of elementary schools was naturally accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of teachers employed in them, of whom there were 36,433 at the close of last year, 31,321, of them being returned as holders of either professional or general education certificates, mostly of the elementary grade.

Teachers.

394. The year under report was on the whole favourable to the cause of elementary education as may be concluded from a further increase both in the number and strength of the elementary schools for boys as well as in the total number of male pupils under instruction in all elementary schools both for boys and girls. The sessional and training schools are doing their best in improving the general and professional qualifications of the elementary teachers, and their work is often supplemented by Teachers' Associations, and by central classes in which the subordinate inspecting officers seem to have evinced a lively interest.

General.

395. Excluding for purpose of comparison the industrial schools, which have passed to the control of the Director of Industries, the number of special schools and their strength stood at the close of the year at 126 and 5,339 against 124 and 5,134, respectively, at the beginning. The technical or art schools alone contributed to the increase in the number of schools, and all classes of schools except the sessional and medical schools to their strength. At the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' certificates held in December last 213 candidates appeared for the secondary grade and 1,749 for the elementary, of whom 175 and 1,115 or 82 and 64 per cent., respectively, passed. The increase from 69 to 82 per cent. in the proportion of passes in the examination for the secondary grade was marked and was presumably the result of the possession of higher attainments by candidates of that grade. The successful candidates included 27 females of the secondary grade and 235 of the elementary, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 20 and 207. At the final examination for Teachers' certificates 104 candidates (103 trained and one untrained) were examined for the secondary grade and 869 (862 trained and 7 untrained) for the elementary, of whom 83 including the only untrained candidate and 586 including 6 untrained candidates were successful.

Special Education.

Training of Teachers.

396. Training schools for masters remained stationary at 46, but their strength rose from 2,164 to 2,302, of whom 131 students were of the secondary and 2,171 of the elementary grade, against 116 and 2,048, respectively, in the previous year.

Training Schools for Masters.

Fourteen districts, notably Gódávari, contributed to the increase in the number of students, seven contained fewer students than in the previous year and one, viz., Bellary had the same number of students, while the Nilgiris continued to be unrepresented, there having been no training school of any kind in that district for some years. Of the 45 training schools, 31 were under departmental management, and the rest under private management, 14 of them being aided and the remaining one unaided. At the beginning of the year the general control and the annual inspection of training schools were handed over to the Circle Inspectors. There were 17 Licentiates in Teaching and one Bachelor of Arts with a secondary Teachers' certificate on the staffs of training schools, which were somewhat disturbed during the year by the transfer of 15 members of them as supervisors of elementary schools and by the temporary promotion of two of the Headmasters to the office of Sub-Assistant Inspector. Vacation classes open to members of the staff in all training schools were held at the Government Training School, Saidapet, during the last Christmas holidays and were well attended. The number of students who obtained employment during the year as teachers in their districts was 1,095 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 326. Special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, the total expenditure on training schools for masters including the outlay on stipends amounted to Rs. 3,00,276, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,47,692, local and municipal funds Rs. 26,303, and fees and other sources Rs. 26,281. Provincial funds contributed 82 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 83 per cent. last year. The cost per student was Rs. 124 against Rs. 121.

Financial.

Training Schools for Mistresses.

397. There were as last year 19 training schools for mistresses with 434 students, or 3 more than in the previous year, of whom 19 were of the secondary and the remaining 415 of the elementary grade. Muhammadans and Panchamas were, it is gratifying to note, more largely represented, while Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus were fewer than in the previous year. The A.E.L.M. training school for mistresses, Rajahmundry, which was the only school of the kind in Gódávari was closed during the year. The number of students who obtained employment as teachers in their districts was 243 and the number who became teachers elsewhere was 108. To the total expenditure, viz., Rs. 83,162, Provincial funds contributed 70 per cent. and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 134 against Rs. 138 in the year preceding.

Training Schools for Gymnastic Instructors.

398. For the examination in drill and gymnastics conducted by a special Board of Examiners, 48 were examined at the Saidapet centre, the only centre now allowed, and 44 or 92 per cent. were successful. The passed candidates included the 10 students trained in the special gymnastic class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

Sessional Schools.

399. The same number of sessional schools as in the previous year, viz., 49, were at work, but the number of teachers admitted for training fell from 726 to 675. Five hundred and ninety-nine teachers or 49 less than in the previous year, completed their course during the year in these schools.

Medical Schools.

400. There were on the 31st March last 153, 42 and 57 pupils on the rolls of the Government Medical Schools at Rayapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, against 173, 55 and 48, respectively, in the previous year. In the school department of the Medical College there were at the close of the year 64 Apothecary students (including 15 women), 52 Sanitary Inspectors and 15 Sub-Assistant Surgeons undergoing post-collegiate training or 131 in all. All the 8 students including 4 women who were in their fourth year course appeared for and passed the final examination for apothecaries held by the Board of Examiners, and of the 48 students of the Sanitary Inspectors' class who appeared for the Government Technical Examinations in Hygiene and Physiology held in January last, 47 with 16 in the first class passed in the former subject and 44 with 12 in the first class in the latter. For the final examination for Hospital Assistants (Sub-Assistant Surgeons) held in March last 28, 4 and 8 were presented from the schools at Rayapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, and 27 and 5 from the first and third schools, and all the pupils from the second passed. The Government gold medal was, on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, awarded to a pupil in the Rayapuram Medical school. The building specially constructed for the Medical school, Vizagapatam—the gift of Maharani Gajapati Rao—has been completed and

is ready for occupation. The expenditure on Medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,30,350, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,26,060 and fees and other receipts Rs. 4,290. The average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 135 at Rayapuram, Rs. 328 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 79 at Tanjore.

Technical Schools.

401. There were at the close of the year 8 technical schools with 904 pupils, of whom 79 were found in the only school intended for Europeans. The small number of schools under this head was due to the transfer during the year of the strictly industrial schools with the exception of the School of Arts and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the control of the Director of Industries. These two industrial schools provided instruction in drawing, jewellers' work, wood and metal work, textile industries, painting, modelling, engraving and tailoring, while the subjects taught in the other six technical schools comprised drawing, music, dress-making, electrical engineering and practical telegraphy, and commerce including shorthand and type-writing. Only two of the schools had 100 pupils or more,—the School of Arts with a strength of 368 including 22 females and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, with a strength of 234. There were 31 higher class technical schools with 1,082 pupils, one of them with 69 pupils being intended for Europeans. The range of subjects in which instruction is given in these schools covered a small area comprising various forms of drawing, commerce, electrical engineering and practical telegraphy. The two Government institutions coming under this class are the School of Commerce, Calicut, and the Art Class, Kumbakónam, which is under the supervision of the Principal, Kumbakónam College. They had on their rolls on the 31st March last 253 and 57 pupils against 216 and 53, respectively, in the previous year. For the Government Technical Examinations held in April 1909, the same number of students as in the previous year, viz., 157 appeared from the former institution, and 76 or 48·4 per cent. passed, while in the Final School Examination held at the end of the course in May 1909, 36 students of the vernacular section were examined and 17 or 47·2 per cent. passed and thus qualified themselves for certificates awarded by the school. Fourteen institutions for General Education with 1,318 pupils had special classes at work in various technical subjects such as drawing, manual training, practical telegraphy, etc. Of these, the drawing class attached to the Municipal High School, Chicacole, is the largest with a strength of 460.

Government Technical Examinations.

402. The total number of subject-candidates for the various technical examinations was 7,960, of whom 3,228 were successful. There was, as compared with the previous year, an increase in the number of candidates examined and passed as well as in the percentage of passes for the intermediate grade, and a decrease in the number examined and passed for the elementary grade, while the same proportion of passes as in the previous year was maintained; on the other hand a larger number of candidates appeared for the advanced grade, but a smaller number and percentage than in the preceding year were successful.

Scholarships and Finance.

403. In the revised scholarship notification no provision has been made for the award of scholarships in technical schools since most of the technical subjects for which scholarships were hitherto granted are now included in the scheme for the award of Secondary School Leaving Certificates and they are regarded as forming part of the general education course. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 27,248, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 17,504. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 1,21,225, towards which provincial funds contributed 54 per cent., local and municipal funds 1 per cent., fees 21 per cent., and other sources 24 per cent.

Female Education.

404. The year witnessed an increase in the number as well as in the strength of both public and private institutions for girls, the former of them having risen from 1,103 with 76,821 pupils to 1,121 with 80,391 pupils and the latter from 101 with a strength of 3,605 to 116 with a strength of 3,907. Of the public institutions, 185 were maintained by Government and 29 by Local and Municipal Boards while 795 were aided and 111 were unaided. One school which was in the Sandur State was classed as a Native State school. Including girls in boys' schools, there were in all 193,350 girls under instruction on the 31st March last, boys' schools alone contributing 113,927 or nearly 59 per cent. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total non-European female population of school-going age rose further from 6·2 to 6·7. As usual Madras ranked first with 29·5 per cent. and was again followed by the Nilgiris, Malabar and Kistna with 13, 12·3 and 12·2 per cent.,

University examinations.

respectively, while Salem occupied the last place with 3·2 per cent. For the Matriculation Examination of December 1909, 112 females presented themselves—10 Brahmans, 8 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 94 Native Christians,—of whom 20,—2 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 18 Native Christians,—passed, forming a percentage of 17·9 against 18·3, the average for the Presidency. Of these, only three actually passed the examination, and the remaining 17 were subsequently declared to have passed by the Senate with the approval of Government. For the First Examination in Arts 23 females presented themselves, of whom nine passed. Up to the present, 73 females have passed this examination—10 Brahmans, 6 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 57 Native Christians. Seven females appeared for the English Language Division of the B.A. Degree Examination, of whom all but one passed. All the five that went up for the Second Language Division came out successful, and in the Science Division, out of the five that entered all but one passed. The only college for native women, viz., the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, had six students on the rolls against three in the previous year. Including the 26 females in colleges intended for men there were in all 32 female students in the collegiate stage of instruction, or one more than in the previous year.

Secondary education.

405. Owing mainly to the re-classification of some of the secondary schools which resulted in the transfer of some of them to the elementary list, secondary schools for girls fell during the year from 46 with 5,629 pupils to 37 with 4,382 pupils. Two of these were Government institutions, and the rest were under Mission management, all but one being aided. Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus formed the bulk of the strength, while Brahmans were very poorly represented with 3·3 per cent. of the total strength, against 6 per cent. in the preceding year. The number of girls in secondary schools including girls in boys' schools was 5,242, Madras alone contributing nearly a fifth of the total number, while Anantapur with but one pupil and Bellary with six pupils were the most backward in point of secondary education.

Public Elementary Schools.

406. Public elementary schools for girls rose during the year from 1,021 with 70,212 pupils to 1,062 with 75,422 pupils. Of these 186 were schools with standards above the fourth, 450 had standards up to and including the fourth, and the remaining 426 had the lower standards only. One hundred and six schools were closed during the year and 141 were newly opened, while six which were secondary became elementary. Taking secondary and elementary schools together, an increase was visible both in their number and strength. Of the 1,062 schools at the end of the year, 178 were Government institutions, 29 were managed by Local and Municipal Boards and one was in the Native State of Sandur, having been newly opened during the year; while of the remaining 854, 523 or over 61 per cent. were under mission agencies. The total number of girls in public elementary schools including girls in boys' schools rose from 157,056 to 172,088 or from 5·4 per cent. to 5·9 per cent. of the total female non-European population of school-going age, all the main classes of the population having contributed to the increase. Madras had, as usual, the highest percentage (25·0) while ten other districts had over 5 per cent. and the rest between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. As in the preceding year Malabar was credited with the largest number of pupils and the Nilgiris with the smallest.

Scholarships.

407. Sixteen scholarships were awarded to girls in secondary schools and 27 to girls in higher elementary schools, the number being in the former case equally divided between Hindus and Native Christians, while in the latter case the majority of the recipients were Hindus. On the results of the Matriculation Examination, only one scholarship was given to a Native Christian female pupil. Out of the 63 scholarships allotted to Hindu and Muhammadan widows, 40 were awarded, nine of them to Muhammadans and the rest to Hindus. The total expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 19,028, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 18,928.

Finance.

The expenditure in secondary and elementary schools for girls was Rs. 7,56,381, to which provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,13,810, local and municipal funds Rs. 43,805, fees Rs. 52,182, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,46,584. The total average cost per pupil was Rs. 9-14-0 and the average cost to public funds Rs. 4-11-0. The average fee paid by each pupil was As. 11-0.

Zenana agencies.

As in the previous year, three groups of classes of this description were at work during the year, one secondary and two elementary,

with 90 pupils under instruction or four less than in the previous year. Of the 34 pupils in the secondary school maintained by the United Free Church Mission at Madras, two were in the first form and the rest in the lower classes. Both the elementary classes were maintained by the National Indian Association, one at Madras and the other at Cuddalore.

European Education.

Institutions.

408. There were at the close of the year 87 institutions for the education of Europeans with a total strength of 6,956 (3,386 boys and 3,570 girls), the respective figures for 1908–1909 being 91 and 7,094 (3,400 boys and 3,694 girls). Of the total number on the rolls, 404 or 5·8 per cent. were non-Europeans, the figures for the previous year being 383 and 5·4 per cent. The total number of Europeans and Eurasians on the rolls of all classes of institutions in the Presidency was 7,202, against 7,354 in 1908–1909.

Collegiate education.

409. In the Doveton Protestant College which is the only European College for men, there were 5 women out of a total strength of 11. Out of this strength again 4 were Native Christians. The total number of Europeans and Eurasians studying in the Arts Colleges in the Presidency was 31, in the Professional Colleges 49 and in the Training Schools 38, against 25, 42 and 38, respectively, in 1908–1909. In the First Examination in Arts five out of ten from European Colleges passed, the total number of Europeans from all colleges in the Presidency examined and passed being 17 and 8, respectively. In the B.A. degree examination 6 were examined in English and 4 in the second language and all of them passed. In the Science division 5 passed out of 8 examined. There were at the end of the year 26 high schools, 12 for boys and 14 for girls with a strength of 1,568 and 1,529, respectively. The number of middle and primary schools was 38 (21 for boys and 17 for girls) and 20 (10 for boys and 10 for girls) with 2,606 and 1,095 pupils, respectively. There were 944 girls reading in boys' schools and 699 boys reading in girls' schools. The conduct of the examinations under the Code of Regulations for European schools was placed under a Board during the year, and the examinations were held for the first time under the revised curricula and syllabuses approved by Government. For the High school and scholarship examination 55 appeared and 17 passed, for the Middle school and scholarship examination 117 appeared and 36 passed, and for the Primary scholarship examination 42 appeared and 24 passed. Accommodation was very fair in the case of the better class of schools, and in several cases extensions were completed, begun or contemplated during the year. Advances towards building grants were paid during the year in the case of St. Thomas Convent Girls' High School and Orphanage, San Thomé, Madras, and St. Philomena's High School, Bellary. The total amount of scholarships awarded in the European schools was Rupees 6,286 against a budget allotment of Rs. 5,000. The excess was partly due to the payment of certain renewed scholarships sanctioned before the Code of Regulations for European schools came into force. The total expenditure in European institutions which was Rs. 8,48,236 in 1908–1909 rose to Rs. 8,54,651, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 2,75,271 or 32 per cent., fees Rs. 1,67,356 or 20 per cent., and private funds Rs. 4,12,024 or 48 per cent., the corresponding percentages in 1908–1909 being 31, 21 and 48 respectively.

School education.

Examinations.

Accommodation.

Scholarships.

Finance.

Education of Muhammadans.

General.

410. Judged by the statistics, the education of Muhammadans may be considered to have made further progress during the year. The number of institutions specially intended for them rose from 2,049 to 2,147 and their strength from 87,025 to 97,287, the increase being shared both by public and private institutions. Unaided institutions, however, presented a decrease in both respects owing to the transfer of some of them to the aided list. The opening of the Government Muhammadan Girls' school, Mylapore, raised the number of Government schools from 55 to 56. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in all classes and grades of schools rose from 128,835, including 24,867 girls, to 136,428 including 26,317 girls, the percentage to the total Muhammadan population of school age being 37 against 34·9 in the previous year. Gódávari had, as usual, the largest percentage, viz., 65, while Nellore stood last with 20 per cent. There was a fall from 84 to 69 in the number of Muhammadans in Arts Colleges. The Madras Christian College had again the largest number 22, and the Presidency College, 12. For the English Language Division of the B.A. degree examination, 27 Muhammadans appeared, of whom 17 came out successful, and out of the 14 that went up for the Second Language division, all but one passed. In the Science division 11 were declared to have passed out of

Collegiate Education.

Secondary Education.

21 that sat for the examination. In the First Examination in Arts 8 passed out of 43 examined. Owing to the closure of an incomplete secondary school in the Kistna district, the number of secondary schools for boys fell from five to four and their strength from 980 to 927. Of the four schools, two were complete secondary schools, viz., the Madrasa-i-Azam with 240 pupils and the Harris High school with 341 pupils. The total number of Muhammadans in public secondary schools was 5,822 including 15 girls. For the Matriculation examination 154 Muhammadan boys appeared and 20 passed, the percentage of success, which was 13, being below the average for the Presidency. At the Upper Secondary examination 15 Muhammadans were examined, of whom only two passed.

Elementary Education.

There was a large increase in the number of public elementary schools for Muhammadans which on the 31st March last stood at 1,018 with 57,311 pupils against 947 with 49,117 pupils on the corresponding date in the previous year. Both boys' and girls' schools contributed to the increase. Private institutions also advanced both in number and in strength. The total number of Muhammadans in public elementary schools was 88,724 including 15,223 girls, three of the latter being found in Primary schools for European girls.

Female Education.

Taking all classes and grades of institutions together, there was an increase in the number of Muhammadan girls under instruction, of 1,450.

Special Education.

Owing to the transfer of the three industrial schools to the control of the Director of Industries, the number of special institutions fell from seven to four, of which two with 91 students were training schools for masters and the other two with 36 students training schools for mistresses. In professional colleges, there were 12 males—six in the Law College, four in the Medical College and two in the College of Engineering. Of the 164 males under training, 61 were in the Muhammadan Training School, Madras, 29 in the Malappuram Training School and 20 in the Ráyachóti Training School, the rest being distributed among the other training schools; and of the 38 mistresses under training, 30 were found in the Hobart Training School, Madras, six in the Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr, and the remaining two in the Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut. There were 27 Muhammadans in the Reformatory School, Chingleput, nine in the School of Arts, 17 in the Medical Schools and 50 in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut.

Education of Mappillas.

There was a large increase in the number of institutions specially intended for Mappillas' boys' schools, both public and private, being responsible for the increase. Public institutions for boys numbered 303 with 20,691 pupils. One of these was a Government institution, 77 were managed by local boards, 190 were aided and 35 unaided. Girls' schools remained the same in number, viz., 15; but they received an accession of 120 to their strength. Private schools, which numbered 332 with 11,139 pupils, were credited with an increase of 54 schools and 2,801 pupils. The number of teachers in Mappilla schools was 940, of whom about a third were unqualified. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year was Rs. 88,833, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 24,502, local funds Rs. 40,822, fees Rs. 4,967 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 18,542.

Scholarships.

Three scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans on the results of the Matriculation examination, and out of the scholarships allotted for Secondary and Higher Elementary Schools, 16 and one, respectively, were given to Muhammadans. Special scholarships were given to 38 sons of Carnatic Stipendiaries, and to 20 Mappillas of the School of Commerce, Calicut.

Finance.

The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla Schools aggregated Rs. 3,88,653, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 93,109, local funds Rs. 1,15,187, municipal funds Rs. 40,969, fees Rs. 51,365 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 88,023. In other words, public funds met 64 per cent., fees 13 per cent. and other sources 23 per cent.

Education of Panchamas.

411. There was an increase both in the number and strength of schools intended for Panchamas, which on the 31st March last numbered 3,983 with 102,018 pupils against 3,457 with 82,962 pupils on the corresponding date last year. The increase in the number of schools was shared by both public and private institutions. The number of Panchama scholars in public institutions of all classes rose further from 64,846 (55,183 boys and 9,663 girls) to 67,847 (57,545 boys and 10,302 girls). There was again not a single pupil in a college. In secondary schools, there were 303 boys and 63 girls, or 9 and 25, respectively, fewer than in the previous year. Sixty-six males and 10 females were undergoing training in training schools and 39 boys were receiving instruction in other special schools. Taking public and private institutions together, there were 69,963 pupils including 10,367 girls

against 66,658 including 9,779 girls in the previous year, the percentage to the corresponding population of school age having risen from 18·6 to 19·5 in the case of boys and from 3·1 to 3·2 in the case of girls. The percentage of male pupils under instruction to the male population of school age was the largest, viz., 91·5, in Tinnevelly, and Madras came next with 68 per cent., while South Canara held the last place with 1·5 per cent., thus maintaining the places they held last year. Taking boys and girls together, the percentage had risen from 10·7 to 11·2. The expenditure on Panchama schools during the year aggregated Rs. 5,42,068, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,33,289, local funds Rs. 73,809, municipal funds Rs. 36,085, fees Rs. 15,198 and other sources Rs. 2,83,687. Public funds met 45 per cent., fees 3 per cent. and private funds 52 per cent. Finance.

412. There were at the close of the year in the three agencies of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari 253 schools for the aborigines with 7,326 pupils against 220 with 6,353 pupils in the previous year. Excepting the two private schools in the Vizagapatam Agency, all were public institutions, 121 being managed by Government and 22 by local boards, while 84 were aided and 24 unaided. The number of Government schools remained the same as in the previous year in Ganjám and Vizagapatam, but increased by nine in Gódávari owing to the addition of the schools in the three taluqas of Nugar, Cherla and Albaka which were transferred during the year from the Central Provinces to the Bhadráchalam taluk of the Gódávari Agency. Of the total number of pupils in these schools, 3,685 belonged to the aboriginal tribes and, including 414 pupils of these classes reading in other schools in these agencies, there were in all 4,099 pupils under instruction on the 31st March 1910. Besides the schools in the above agencies, in Gódávari, there were 23 schools with 373 pupils, six under Government and the rest under Board management; in Kistna, the only school for Koyas maintained by the local board at Buchampet continued to work during the year with 11 pupils and the school did fairly well at the inspecting officer's annual inspection. There is a school for Lambadis at Gandikanamala in the Guntúr district. In Anantapur, the school for Lambadis in the village of Makudiki in the Kalyandrug taluk, had 34 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last. In the Kurnool district there were four schools for Chenchus—two already maintained by the local board and two others newly started by private agencies. An aided school for Lambadis was newly opened during the year at Bandabasapur in the Bellary district, but it is reported to have ceased to exist shortly after the close of the year for want of support. The two board schools for Malayalis in the Trichinopoly district had an accession to their strength and the results of the inspection were also fairly good. In Madura the American Mission continued to maintain the school for Pulayars on the Adalur hills, and in Coimbatore the board school for Malasas on the Satyamangalam Ghâts had 18 pupils on the rolls, *i.e.*, one less than in the previous year. The number of schools for Malayalis in the Salem district fell from three to two and their strength from 59 to 49 owing to the closure of one of the schools. In the Nilgiris, there were, as in the previous year, five schools for Kotas with 89 boys, while, for the Todas, there was only one school with 28 pupils, the board school which was returned in the previous year having been closed in January last for want of pupils. The surviving school which was provided with a building of its own during the year is maintained by the C.E.Z. Mission. For Badagas (not treated as aborigines) there were 39 schools with 1,419 pupils against 35 with 1,249 pupils in the preceding year. In all classes and grades of institutions, there were under instruction on the 31st March last 6,011 boys and 201 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes against 4,260 boys and 117 girls on the corresponding date in the previous year. The expenditure on schools for the aborigines and hill tribes was Rs. 45,272, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 40,589, local funds Rs. 4,298, fees Rs. 350, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 35. **Education of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.** Finance.

413. As in the previous year, there were two schools for the blind in Tinnevelly—one for boys and the other for girls—both at Palamcottah. Both of them were aided from public funds. They had on their rolls on the 31st March last 70 pupils or four less than in the previous year, 49 being Native Christians, 13 Non-Brahman Caste Hindus and eight Panchamas. The industrial class for boys contained 16 pupils, and these were taught grass mat-weaving, rattan work, brush-making, basket-making, rope-making, weaving and gardening. The school **Education of the Blind and Deaf-mutes.**

for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah continued to do good work. It had 99 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last—48 boys and 51 girls. The pupils are drawn not only from this Presidency but also from distant places. The blind, deaf and dumb Brahman girl in the school is reported to be making good progress. English is taught to pupils coming from beyond the Tamil districts, and steady progress appears to have been made by the speech classes which have been working for some years. Besides the subjects of general education, the boys are taught weaving, tailoring and carpentry and the girls basket-making, cooking and all kinds of plain and fancy sewing. The school was liberally aided from public funds during the year.

Private Institutions.

414. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools inspected 77 schools, of which 51 were in receipt of grants. Returns were received from 265 schools or from 18 more than in the previous year and there was an increase in their strength from 4,991 to 5,036. Seven of the schools were for girls against six in the previous year. There was a large increase in the number and strength of private institutions which numbered 5,329 with 127,082 pupils against 4,986 with 118,392 pupils on the 31st March 1909, both secondary and elementary schools having contributed to the increase. Of the total number of schools, 332 including eight girls' schools were schools teaching either Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature, 2,716 were schools teaching a Vernacular only and 1,012 were Quran schools, while 1,269 were schools not conforming to departmental standards. Tanjore had the largest number of schools, namely, 745, while Malabar showed, as usual, the largest number of pupils. There were 332 high class indigenous schools at the close of the year, of which 265, including seven girls' schools, were Sanskrit schools with 5,036 pupils and 67, including a girls' school on the Nilgiris, were Arabic schools with 3,293 pupils. Proposals were submitted to Government during the year by the President, District Board, Tanjore, for the reorganization of the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi. Elementary indigenous schools increased both in number and in strength, from 4,695 with 111,390 pupils to 4,990 with 118,418 pupils, 108 of them with 3,649 pupils being for girls against 95 with 3,385 pupils in the previous year.

High Class Indigenous Schools.

Hostels.

415. There was an increase both in the number of hostels and boarding houses and in the number of boarders therein, the former having risen from 247 to 282 and the latter from 12,823 to 14,322. The bulk of the hostels were, as usual, for Native Christians and Hindus, while those intended for Muhammadans remained stationary at 5 though with 106 more boarders than last year. No hostels for Muhammadan girls existed during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1909–1910.)

Government Examinations.

416. Four examinations in all were held at the various centres in the Presidency. Of these the Technical Examinations were held also in the Native States of Travancore, Cochin and Mysore. For the Upper Secondary Examination 812 candidates presented themselves, of whom only 111 were successful; 91 of these were Brahmans. In the Technical Examinations 26 diplomas, of which 17 were for Agriculture, and 58 group certificates were issued during the year. Forty-six candidates appeared for 40 vacancies in the grade of Civil Medical Pupil, and 55 candidates were examined for the grade of Burma Medical Pupil. For the Special Test Examinations 4,137 candidates registered their names, 3,285 presented themselves and 1,409 passed. The figures for the previous year were 3,897, 3,112 and 1,370, respectively. In the Higher Grade Revenue Test, results were again good. But in the Précis-writing Test the number of candidates fell from 389 to 222 and the percentage of passes by nearly 4 per cent. An examination in the Provincial Insolvency Act, added to the list of subjects for the Civil Judicial Test under G.O., No. 170, Educational, dated 19th March 1909, was held for the first time during the year. The receipts of the commission amounted to Rs. 70,377, an increase of Rs. 9,458 on the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 58,497, a decrease of Rs. 8,061.

Lawrence Asylum (1909).

417. In the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, 41 boarders and one day scholar were admitted, while 45 boarders and 2 day scholars left the institution, the total number on the 31st December 1909 being 293 boarders and 9 day scholars. Of

the 41 boarders admitted 26 were Europeans and 15 Eurasians. Of those who left during the year, 10 entered the Eastern Cable Company, Bombay, 12 passed into the Government Telegraph Department, two enlisted in the British Army, one obtained employment in the Controller's office, Nagpur, one in the Madras Municipal Workshops, and two went to England. The number of patients treated in hospital during the year was 297 and the daily average of sick 8·96. No deaths occurred during the year. The receipts were Rs. 1,12,319 and the charges Rs. 1,29,100. In the female branch 28 boarders and one day scholar were admitted, and 27 boarders and one-day scholar left the institution, the total number on the rolls on the 31st December being 162 boarders and 3 day scholars. Eighteen of those admitted were Europeans and 10 Eurasians. Of those who left the Asylum, two went to England, one joined the General Hospital for training, two the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, three entered service and three joined Drapery firms. There were 103 cases treated in hospital during the year and the average daily sick was 3·18. There were no deaths during the year. The total receipts for the year were Rs 54,915 and the charges Rs. 45,111. The average cost per head was Rs. 358–3–2 in the male branch, and Rs. 293–12–3 in the female branch.

Reformatory School.

418. The average strength of the school rose from 197 to 218. The admissions during the year included one pupil from the Yeravda Reformatory, Bombay, and one pupil readmitted who was convicted while under license; and numbered 68 as against 52 of the previous year. Madras contributed 13, the Telugu districts 23, the Tamil 26 and Malabar 6. Of the 68 admissions, one was a Brahman, 47 were non-Brahman caste Hindus (of whom 12 belonged to the criminal classes), 11 Mussalmans, 2 Native Christians and 7 Panchamas. The offences of the new admissions were theft (34), theft in a building (5), house-breaking and theft (19), possessing counterfeit coin (1), placing stones on the railway line (4), failure to furnish security for good behaviour (2), mischief by poisoning cattle (2), and murder (1). Thirty-seven of the new admissions were habituals. The number of pupils under ten years of age remained the same, 17. The conduct of the boys continued to be satisfactory. Four of the new boys escaped, but were re-captured. One hundred and seventy-two boys were not punished at all, and 39 were punished only once.

419. The mark system continued effective. The total earnings for the year increased from Rs. 780–5–5 to Rs. 876–1–5, and the amount to the credit of pupils in the Post Office Savings Bank is now Rs. 1,096–13–3 against Rs. 995–13–11 in the previous year. The general health of the boys has been very satisfactory. There was one death during the year, but this is only the ninth during the 22 years that the school has been in existence. For the various Government Technical Examinations 43 candidates appeared and 32 passed with 5 in the first class. The net profit in the industrial section was Rs. 2,391–8–3, a considerable increase on the previous year. Thirty-five pupils were discharged in the ordinary course during the year, and of these 28 or 80 per cent. obtained employment, 2 were unemployed, one emigrated, 3 could not be traced and only one was re-convicted. The percentage of boys who followed the trade taught them in the school was 54 against 56 in 1908. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 37,663–11–0. The increase both under establishment and rations was due to the high price of food stuffs.

School of Arts, Madras.

420. The drawing classes have been discontinued with the exception of the ladies' class. In consequence the number of pupils on the rolls has fallen to 368 on the 31st March 1910, of whom 21 were females; and the average attendance during the year was 219, as compared with 373 of the previous year. There were 63 scholarship holders and 283 students not holding scholarships, as compared with 51 and 279 of the previous year. One hundred and forty-three candidates appeared for the various drawing examinations and the percentage of passes was 74. Nine appeared and 5 passed in the Technical Teachers' Certificate Examinations, as against 6 entries and 5 passes in the previous year.

Industrial Department.

421. The metalwork department has improved in work. An important casket was made of silver and presented by the Corporation of Madras to His Excellency the Viceroy on His Excellency's visit to Madras. The jewellery class has more than doubled, but there is difficulty in getting good results in enamelling on account of the impurity of the water employed. The engraving class continues the largest in the school. The carpet-weaving class has also increased somewhat in

numbers. The modelling department is being used principally to instruct students of other classes in a knowledge of form.

Staff reorganization.

422. In June 1909 a scheme of reorganization of the institution was introduced, by which the pay and prospects of the staff have been improved and the temporary establishment has been placed on a permanent footing. Signs of increased efficiency have already been noticed as a consequence of this measure.

Finance.

423. As the system of levying fees from pupils, except from the ladies' drawing class, was discontinued from February 1909, receipts under this head fell to Rs. 272–2–0. Sale-proceeds fell from Rs. 7,357 to Rs. 5,243. The total cost of the school was Rs. 43,289.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS. (1909–1910.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VII.*]

Connemara Public Library.

424. The total number of readers was 19,204 in the year under review as against 18,663 in 1908–1909. There were added to the Library 306 standard works, of which 257 were acquired by purchase and the rest presented. Among the latter is a copy of the original edition of the "Fifth Report on the Affairs of the East India Company," believed to have belonged to Sir Thomas Munro.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

425. Three hundred and eighty-nine new manuscripts were added to the Library during the year. Of these 175 were acquired by purchase and 120 by presentation. Two hundred and sixty were in Sanskrit and 110 in Tamil. One hundred and four related to religion and 77 to philosophy. Progress was made with the preparation of the descriptive catalogues of the Library, but some inconvenience was experienced in getting the matter through the Press. The number of visitors decreased slightly from 1,738 to 1,132. The number of manuscripts consulted fell also slightly from 2,332 to 2,057. Nearly 32,000 *granthas* of manuscript matter were supplied to scholars during the year, as against 25,000 *granthas* in the previous year.

Libraries, Museums and Exhibitions.

426. All the colleges and almost all the secondary and training schools were provided with suitable libraries, and generally better use is being made of them than in the past. The main defect which requires a remedy is that the reading by the pupils of these library books both in and out of school is not sufficiently directed and controlled. The maintenance of school museums and the supply of specimens to them were receiving fair attention. A list of the pictures of the Art Loan Collection in the Director's office has just been completed. Copies of the catalogue of the books in the library of the above office have been distributed to the inspecting officers. Educational exhibitions were held under the guidance mainly of the inspecting officers in a few places during the year, the noteworthy of them being Tenali, Hospet, Bellary, Tiruvallúr (Chingleput), Kumbakónam and Cannanore. The exhibits consisted of school work and in some cases of selected British exhibits lent by the Director's office. Lectures on various subjects included in the school curricula and model lessons and addresses were arranged for at most of these exhibitions which have been well attended by teachers and others interested in education.

Educational Associations, Reading-rooms and Conferences.

The number of Teachers' Associations and their members showed a marked increase during the year. There was also an increase in the number of reading-rooms and literary societies, both registered and unregistered, the latter of which had also an accession to their number. Conferences of teachers presided over by the inspecting officers are becoming very popular and instructive. A conference was held at Trichinopoly in December last by the South Indian Teachers' Union.

Periodicals. (1909.)

427. There was a net increase of seven in the number of newspapers and periodicals published in English in the presidency. Seventeen were newly started and ten were discontinued. There were 89 Tamil or Anglo-Tamil papers, of which 30 were newly started or revived. The majority of these were published in Madras City. There were eleven papers in Telugu started or revived, while the publication of 12 was discontinued, and there was thus a total publication of 46 in this language. The newspapers in Canarese increased in number by nine, but the majority of them are published in the Mysore State. And of the Urdu newspapers, in all 21, seven come from Madras, five from Bangalore and the remainder from

Hyderabad. Of this total six were newly started and six discontinued during the year. There were in all 57 newspapers in Malayalam in the year, many of them originating in the Native States. Fifteen were newly started and 11 discontinued. Three new Uriya journals were started in the course of the year, all in the Ganjám district. The subjects dealt with in the vernacular and anglo-vernacular press include religion to which a large number of these publications are devoted, educational and literary subjects, politics and miscellaneous topics. The principal event of general interest in the year which caused a considerable amount of discussion was the Reform Scheme, the passing of which through Parliament was closely and keenly watched. Next to this topic the treatment of Indians in South Africa provoked the most discussion. Of other questions relating to India that drew attention, the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission were perhaps the most important. The anarchist outrages that occurred during the year were made the object of the severest condemnation. There was very general consensus of opinion that the grants for educational purposes should be increased, while the Police and many of the various acts and orders of Government came in for criticism not always temperate.

Registration of Books.

428. The number of books and periodicals of the year rose from 2,207 to 2,740, in continuation of the steady increase in this respect that has been recorded during the past five years. This is due, as was the increase of the previous year, to greater publishing and literary activity and to a stricter enforcement of the rules relating to book registration. The linguistic classification of the publications of the year shows that the increase has taken place in the number of original works in English, in the vernacular and in the classical languages. Only Hindustani shows a decrease. Publications in English amounted to 807, in Tamil to 772, in Telugu to 440, in Sanskrit to 293 and in Malayalam to 133. A dramatic work in Kodagu, the language of Coorg, and a vocabulary in Singalese formed special features of the publications of the year. Classified by their subject matter the majority of these publications were devoted to religion, and large numbers to law, languages and poetry. There has been a decline in the number of works dealing with politics. Of the books of the year, perhaps the most noteworthy are "Hamlet Unveiled" by R. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., B.L., similar in scope and treatment to the same author's "Othello Unveiled", and the "Dramatic History of the World" by K. Srinivasa Rao, an attempt to revive the decaying drama of the Hindus.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

429. *Vide* pages 266 to 268 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. (1909–1910.)

Government Museum.

430. Mr. Edgar Thurston, the permanent Superintendent of the Museum, retired in July 1910 after twenty-five years' service in that post.

Visitors.

431. The total number of visitors to the old and new buildings of the Museum during the year was 800,803, a figure that compares rather unfavourably with the exceptional attendance of the year preceding. The largest number of visitors in a single day was 69,722 on the 16th January (Kannu Pongal). The total number of visitors on Sundays was 210,736. The number of Gosha females who visited the Museum on the monthly Saturdays set apart for them was 14,098. The Museum was visited during the year by Her Excellency Lady Lawley, the Lord Bishop of Southwark, Prince and Princess Louis d'Orléans and Princes Antoine d'Orléans and Germano de Bourbon.

Buildings.

432. The construction of the proposed annexes to the Sculpture and Economic galleries and the new Clerks' office has been approved by Government, and the preparation of detailed plans and estimates is now engaging the attention of the Public Works Department.

Historical.

433. The most important acquisition in this section is that of two old cannon from the Central Jail at Trichinopoly. These are believed to have been taken from the French at the battle of Sugar-loaf Rock (now locally known as the Golden Rock) by the troops under Major Stringer Lawrence in 1753. A photograph of a portrait of Elihu Yale (Governor of Fort St. George, 1687–92) was presented by Mr. Thurston.

Numismatics.

434. A number of fresh coins were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act, by purchase and otherwise. The most interesting find was that of two silver denarii of types not previously represented in the Museum collection of Roman coins found in South India. Both unfortunately are in a poor state of preservation. There was also a large addition to the collection of coins struck by the Danes at Tranquebar, forty new varieties having been acquired.

Publications.

435. Mr. Thurston's encyclopædic work on the "Castes and Tribes of Southern India," in seven volumes, was finally issued during the year.

Archæology and Art.

436. Two copper plates produced before the High Court and not claimed by the parties were forwarded to the Museum. They are interesting specimens of 18th century work. A copper treasure chest containing a number of jewels used for decorating idols, and of considerable artistic merit, was found buried in a temple in North Arcot. Unfortunately there is no indication of its age.

Natural History.

437. In the course of a long tour made by the Superintendent to the Palni Hills extensive collections were made, particularly of insects. The Museum collection of South Indian butterflies has been rearranged and the specimens relabelled during the year.

Marine Aquarium.

438. The Marine Aquarium was opened to the public at a small fee on the 21st October, and the number of visitors from that date to the 31st March 1910 was 100,463. The Aquarium was visited by His Excellency the Governor, and by Her Excellency Lady Minto. The amount realised in admission fees was Rs. 3,330-4-6.

Meteorology.

Weather and Observation.

439. No new observatory was opened during the year. One first-class, one second-class and twenty-one third-class observatories were under the control of the Meteorologist. The observatory at Masulipatam was inspected during the year. The chief work of the Madras Meteorological office consisted in the compilation and publication of the daily weather report and of the rainfall returns for the Presidency. The former was issued to 52 Government and other officials in Madras and to 78 in the mufassal. There were also 11 paying subscribers at the end of March 1910.

Rain-recording stations.

440. The number of rain-recording stations, excluding observatories, remained the same, 476. One station was added in Madura, and one closed in Nellore. Of these 378, approximately 80 per cent., were inspected during the year. Of the 392 stations in the Presidency, 355, or 91 per cent., were inspected. Twenty-four indents for rain-gauges, etc., were received from Collectors, and submitted to the Director-General of Observatories for compliance.

Astronomy.

441. At Kodaikánal the work was carried on on the same general lines as in former years. There were only 16 days on which no solar observations were possible. Photographs of the sun on a scale of 8 inches to the sun's diameter were taken on 332 days; sunspot spectra were observed on 89 days; prominences were recorded on 309 days; and spectroheliograms in calcium light were taken on 324 days. During the year 221 new groups of spots were observed, as against 262 in 1908. There were five days on which no spots were recorded, and the average daily number of spots observed was 3·5 against 3·9 in the previous year. There was a marked revival of spot activity in the last three months of the year, but apart from this there was a distinct falling off. As regards the prominences, the activity, as estimated by profile area, was well maintained throughout the year, but the number of prominences shows a falling off of 23 per cent. as compared with 1908. A continuous registration of earth-quake disturbances was made with a Milne seismometer, and 67 shocks were recorded. Magnetic observations were made throughout the year by the Survey of India under the general direction of the Director of the Observatory. At Madras, the only astronomical observations made are those necessary for the maintenance of an accurate time service for the whole of India. The time gun at the Fort was fired correctly on 701 occasions out of 730, giving a percentage of success of 96. The time ball at the Port office was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. on all but four occasions, and on two of these it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1909-1910.)

[*Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Southern Circle, Madras, for the year 1909–1910, and G.Os., No. 648, Public, dated the 25th July 1910, and No. 665, Public, dated the 28th July 1910.*]

Archæology. Excavations.

442. Excavations were continued at Ramathirtham in the Vizagapatam district, in continuation of the operations of the past year, and at other places. At Ramathirtham a row of the monks' cells was discovered and traces of the original pathway up the hill to the monastery, as well as a rock-cut tank probably used for bathing. An extensive deposit of black earth and ashes on the same site remains to be thoroughly examined. A prehistoric burial-ground was unearthed at Kelamangalam in the Salem district.

Finance.

443. The total amount expended on excavation was Rs. 3,965–15–7, and on conservation Rs. 38,866–8–7 in the year under review. The expenditure on establishment was Rs. 24,926–7–4 as compared with Rs. 20,903–2–5 in the previous year.

Epigraphy.

444. The establishment were engaged in the preparation of the annual report, and at the same time tentative transcripts were prepared of about 600 inscriptions. Under instructions from the Epigraphist to the Government of India, an index was prepared of the geographical divisions of Southern India mentioned in the transcripts from the year 1886 to 1908. Some interesting copper-plates were sent up for examination but not so many as in previous years.

Expenditure.

445. The expenditure on salaries and other office expenses amounted to Rs. 11,376–11–8.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

446. *Vide* pages 275 to 277 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1909–1910.)

Church of England.

447. On the 31st March 1910 there were 262 clerks in holy orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras, of whom 34 were chaplains of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, and 14 clergymen receiving allowances from Government in the Civil department. Besides these, there were in the diocese 38 European Missionaries, 6 European clergymen ministering to English congregations and 151 native clergymen. During the year the Bishop of Madras ordained five deacons and five priests, of whom one was a European, while the Bishop in Tinnevelly ordained three deacons and five priests, all of whom were natives. In the course of the year the Bishop visited on tour many important places in the Presidency.

Voluntary contributions.

448. Alms and other devotions of the people offered through clergymen ministering to English congregations in the diocese during the year amounted to Rs. 1,44,565.

Church of Scotland.

449. The establishment of the Church of Scotland in the Presidency at the close of the year consisted of four chaplains, the Senior Chaplain and Joint Chaplain at Madras and the two Junior Chaplains at Secunderabad and Bangalore.

STATIONERY. (1909–1910.)

Stationery.
Receipts.

450. The value of the stock with the Superintendent of Stationery at the beginning of the year 1909–1910 was Rs. 4,76,950 (English stores Rs. 3,91,336 and Indian stores Rs. 85,614) against Rs. 4,20,780 (English stores Rs. 3,40,346 and Indian stores Rs. 80,434) in 1908–1909. During the year English stores valued at Rs. 5,05,917 and Indian stores valued at Rs. 6,09,277 were received, making a total of Rs. 11,15,194 as compared with Rs. 9,34,573 of the previous year.

Issues.

451. The value of the stationery issued was Rs. 10,89,439 against Rs. 8,78,403 in 1908–1909. The increase is due to the supply within 1909–1910 of large balances of 1908–1909 and to the efforts which were made to complete the supplies due for 1910–1911 before the end of March. The value of stationery debited to Local Funds, etc., and of stationery issued on payment fell from Rs. 30,495 to Rs. 17,352. The value of the closing balance of stores for the year was Rs. 5,02,705 (English stores Rs. 4,41,881 and Indian stores Rs. 60,824) against Rs. 4,76,950 in 1908–1909.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1909–1910.)

Finance. 452. The total receipts of the Government Press were Rs. 79,484 against Rs. 81,821 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly under "Sale of Publications" and "Advertisements." The total expenditure was also lower, being Rs. 4,21,102 against Rs. 4,70,112 in the previous year.

Publications. 453. The number of copies of Indian Law Reports, Madras series, printed during 1909 was 5,850. The number of copies issued to officials was 2,200 and to subscribers 2,991. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 21,062 and the charges to Rs. 8,367, against Rs. 20,137 and Rs. 8,599, respectively in 1908. The *Fort St. George Gazette* was supplied free to officials and on payment to subscribers. One thousand five hundred and fifty-six full Gazettes were issued and 584 parts. The total receipts, inclusive of the value of the free copies at subscribers' rates, amounted to Rs. 32,236 against Rs. 33,689 in the preceding year. The cost of production was Rs. 27,385, or Rs. 684 more than in 1908–1909, owing to the year's edition having been bulkier than that of the previous year by 521 pages.

Plant and Stores. 454. The quinquennial stock-taking of plant was completed during the year, and resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,194 to book value. The value of stores in stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 67,200. The receipts and issues were Rs. 1,81,133 and Rs. 1,37,049, respectively, and the balance on the last day of the year was Rs. 1,11,284.

Printing and Binding. 455. The total cost of printing done at the three presses (the Central and the Branch Presses at the Penitentiary and Ootacamund) was Rs. 3,31,843 against Rs. 3,26,449 in the preceding year. The outturn of composing work done was equal to 288,824 standard pages of pica solid foolscap folio, showing an increase of 964 pages. The number of impressions increased from 96,469,549 to 111,034,585, an increase of 14,565,036. The average cost per standard page was As. 13–8 at the Central Press, or 6 pies more than in the previous year. It was Rs. 1–5–6 at the Penitentiary and As. 12–8 at the Optacamund Branch, against Rs. 1–7–9 and Rs. 1–1–1, respectively, in the previous year. The cost per 1,000 impressions was Rs. 1–4–1, As. 5–1 and Rs. 6–4–0 against Rs. 1–2–6, As. 6–5 and Rs. 5–6–10, respectively, in the previous year.

Foundry. 456. During the year 52 punches, 442 matrices, 46,471 lb. of types, 5,967 lb. of leads and quotations and 10,738 lb. of stereo. and electrotypes were manufactured at the Central Press. At the Penitentiary Branch, where a small foundry was started during the year, 2,551 lb. of leads and 5,816 lb. of quotations were cast at an average cost of As. 2–8 per lb.

Miscellaneous. 457. At the Central Press the average monthly earnings of 479 piecework compositors were Rs. 14–13–11 per man. At the Penitentiary Branch there were 26 prisoner compositors whose average earnings amounted to Rs. 8–0–2 per mensem against Rs. 6–9–5 in the previous year. At Ootacamund the compositors earned Rs. 43–3–5, including allowances. Of the 79 students who appeared from the Technical school at the Central Press for the Government Technical Examinations, 20 passed; and of the 5 students from the school at the Ootacamund Branch one passed.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1909–1910.)

458. The value of the work done by the District Presses including the Branch Press at Ootacamund was Rs. 99,173 in 1909–1910 against Rs. 99,896 in 1908–1909. There were decreases of Rs. 1,663 in cash receipts and of Rs. 2,074 under charges. The decrease under charges was mainly due to less expenditure under "Grain compensation allowance" and to the fact that the last year's figure included the bonus of Rs. 939 paid to press employees in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1909.)

[*G.O., No. 355, Public, dated 10th May 1910; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and judicial—Medico-legal investigations.*]

General.

459. The work of the department increased again in the year under report. The total number of analyses performed was 3,852 against 3,266 of the previous year, and the number of cases was 1,929 as against 1,359. Fifty-four cases were undertaken on behalf of private parties apart from the extremely varied work of the department on behalf of other departments of Government.

Medico-legal Investigations.

460. There were 201 cases of suspected human poisoning and the number of analyses performed was 1,187. The percentage of detections to cases examined was 56·2, a decrease as compared with previous years. This appears to be chiefly due to the fact that fewer genuine cases were sent for examination. In the 113 cases in which poison was detected 153 persons were affected and 88 died. Inorganic poisons slightly predominated. In those cases where no poison was detected, 28 cases were unattended by fatal results, and in 60 cases where 89 persons were affected there were 68 deaths. In only five of the latter was the balance of evidence in favour of poison as the cause of death, though none was detected. Of the 68 cases of inorganic poisons arsenic and its compounds were employed in 32; mercury and its compounds in 17. Amongst organic poisons opium accounted for 13 out of 45 cases and aconite occurred in ten and atropine and dhatura in nine. There was one curious case of quinine poisoning, in which two men consumed the contents of a half ounce bottle of quinine, when they were being treated for fever. One of them recovered. There were 99 cases of animal poisoning sent for examination, involving the examination of 342 articles, a decrease on the figures of the previous year. The number of animals reported to have died was 65 and the percentage of detections was 71·7. Arsenical compounds were the most frequently discovered. The number of cases investigated for stains showed an increase on the figures of the previous year, 169 cases involving the examination of 709 articles. The percentage of cases in which the stains were identified was 75·1. There were in all 14 miscellaneous medico-legal cases involving the examination of 168 articles, most of which were examined in relation to counterfeit coins and a currency note. There were only three cases under the Poisons Act, in which persons were suspected of being in illegal possession. A number of articles were examined in three cases in which unlicensed persons were suspected of possessing or manufacturing explosives.

Suspected human poisoning.

Animal poisoning.

Stains.

Miscellaneous.

General Analyses.

461. The total number of general analyses was 1,446 against 890 in the year preceding. The increase is principally due to the examination of a very large number of samples of water and silt in connection with the Kistna and Cauvery Reservoir Projects. There was also an unusually large number of samples of toddy residue examined for the Board of Revenue, but these analyses will in future be done in the Board's own laboratory. One hundred and eighty-three analyses were performed for the Customs Department, and various other analyses for the Chief Inspector of Explosives, the Jail department, Municipalities, and the Commissariat and other Military departments.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. (1909–1910.)

Monegar Choultry, etc. (1909.)

462. The Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum and the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry were managed, as usual, by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. They also managed Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Maternity Hospital up to 31st March 1909, since which date the Corporation of Madras has taken over its upkeep. Its annual income of Rs. 2,260, being the interest on the endowed capital of Rs. 48,500, when received, is transferred to the President of the Corporation. The receipts from all sources, excluding those of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry, were Rs. 20,332–10–11, and the balance at the beginning

of the year was Rs. 421–1–5. Of the receipts, Government contributed Rs. 10,862–0–11, and Rs. 5,297–10–1 were realised from Government and other securities. Subscriptions and donations amounted to Rs. 1,447–12–0, while the Madras Corporation contributed in all Rs. 1,926–11–9. A sum of Rs. 720–3–7 was recovered from the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 78–4–7. The income of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was Rs. 5,277–13–7 including the opening balance of Rs. 1,327–11–11, of which Rs. 3,048–13–4 were spent in relieving paupers, while the balance in the Bank of Madras at the close of the year was Rs. 1,209–13–5. Excluding that on the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry, the expenditure on all the institutions under the Directors amounted to Rs. 17,579–3–6; of which Rs. 8,788–5–10 were spent on the Monegar Choultry, Rs. 7,993–15–5 on the Native Infirmary and Rs. 796–14–3 on Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Maternity Hospital. In the Monegar Choultry the average number of paupers was 64·04 against 73·89 in the previous year; while in the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry, the daily average number of in-door paupers was 30·89 and of out-door paupers 97·30, against 30·69 and 98·55 in the preceding year. The average daily cost of diet per pauper in the Monegar Choultry was As. 1–11; and the average daily cost of an in-door pauper and that of an out-door pauper in the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was As. 2 and As. 0–9 respectively. The figures for the previous year were As. 2–3, As. 1–10¾, and As. 0–7¾. The daily average number of foundling and stray children was 9·05 against 9 in the year preceding and the daily average cost of diet was As. 1–2 against As. 1–1½.

Triplicane Langerkhana.

463. During the year the number of pauper inmates of the Triplicane Langerkhana decreased from five to three, two having died in the course of the year. The numbers of those in receipt of monthly doles of rice and money remained practically the same, but there was a further decrease in the number of those receiving cooked food daily, from 97 to 87. The cost of aid to each pauper per mensem averaged Rs. 1–13–7, against Rs. 1–14–9 in the preceding year; but the present years figure is still higher than that of 1907–1908. In the course of the year the receipts of the institution, including an opening balance of Rs. 508–11–5, amounted to Rs. 6,073–14–11, of which Rs. 5,400 was Government grant. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,201–14–3.

Miscellaneous.

464. Excluding dispensaries, there were in the Presidency 3,428 charitable institutions, with an income of over 14 lakhs of rupees, during the year under report. Of these 2,363 were maintained entirely by the general public, whose contributions, in the shape of donations, subscriptions and endowments in land and money amounted to 9·3 lakhs of rupees. Another 407 institutions were supported by Government at a cost of 1·48 lakhs of rupees. Sixty-five others were kept up partly by Government and partly by the public, at a cost of two lakhs of rupees; and the maintenance of the remaining 593 institutions, costing about two lakhs of rupees, devolved wholly or in part on the Local Boards. Classifying the institutions according to the objects to which their funds were devoted, there were 2,437 institutions intended for travellers, who were provided with accommodation, and in many cases with cooked food or with raw rice and other supplies. Of these, 980 were for Hindus exclusively, 45 for Muhammadans and one for Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 1,411 were not restricted to any particular class. For the relief of paupers 330 institutions were maintained, of which 238 were restricted to Hindus, 17 to Muhammadans and 2 to Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 73 were open to all classes irrespective of caste or creed. There were 649 institutions for the exclusive feeding of Brahmins and *bairagis*. There were also 11 institutions for orphans and one for the support of lepers, the blind and the deaf. The total number of persons aided in the year at all the charitable institutions was 12,474,003, and the average number in receipt of relief daily was 42,810, roughly one in every thousand of the population of the Presidency.

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MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT. (1909–1910.)

465. The total number of Muhammadans in the superior service of Government at the close of the official year 1909–1910 was 7,899. In these figures are included 26 appointments in the Public Works Department on Rs. 120 a year and over. In this department, figures for which are received separately, there are 1,391 appointments in superior service, and the number of Muhammadans so employed declined from 28 to 26, giving a percentage of 1·86 as against 2 per cent. in the year preceding. Two of the Muhammadans who were in service last year retired and one was transferred to the Civil department; while one new appointment was made. Apart from these appointments, there were in the superior service in the Madras Presidency in all 54,090 appointments, against 48,236 in the year preceding. Of these 7,873 were held by Muhammadans, as against 6,935 in the previous year. Apart then from the appointments in the Public Works Department, the percentage of Muhammadans was 14·55, which shows a continuance in the increase of their employment. The figures for the previous three years have been 13·95, 14·10 and 14·38. According to the census of 1901, the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was 6·42, so that in point of numbers Muhammadans hold more than their proportionate share of appointments. In the appointments in the Public Works Department, however, 14 out of the 26 appointments held are in the lowest grade, on Rs. 120 to Rs. 250 a year, and, similarly, in the other departments there are far more Muhammadans in the lowest grade than in all the other grades together. It appears also that Muhammadans are most numerous, as might have been expected, in the Police force. Indeed of the total of 7,899 no fewer than 6,535 hold appointments in this department. The same principle holding good, the figures show that of this latter total 5,788 are constables on Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a month. Similarly the Police force has received more Muhammadan recruits during the year than any other service. Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Nellore are, as might have been expected, the districts where they have been recruited in greatest numbers. In point of numbers next to the Police, but a long way after it, comes the department of Law and Justice (Courts of Law). Here 365 Muhammadans are in service, but more than two-thirds of the whole are in the grade drawing Rs. 12 a month. Next is Land Revenue, employing 234 Muhammadans, of whom nearly half are in the grades drawing Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 a month. One hundred and five are employed in the Registration, 99 in the Salt and 95 in the Forest Departments, while 195 are in service in the department of Education.

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